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AP

Michigan Wins NCAA

After sinking two free throws in overtime to give Michigan an 80-79 victory over Seton Hall and the U.S. collegiate basketball title, Rumeal Robinson leapt into Glen Rice's arms. Page 27.

Kiosk

Pretoria Warns UN on Namibia

OMBALANTU, Namibia (AP) — South Africa warned Tuesday that Namibia's transition to independence could collapse imminently unless the United Nations acts to halt the fighting between South African security forces and black nationalist guerrillas.

The South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, gave the warning in a letter to the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Earlier article, Page 2.

General News

President Arias of Costa Rica endorsed a U.S. plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels. Page 4.

Special Report

West Germany experiences a feeling of upheaval and history in the making. Pages 11-18.

Crossword Page 10.

Dow Close
Down 6.60

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.8695
Pound	1.707
Yen	130.95
FF	6.3095

Friction Over Air Security

Europeans Resist Attempts by U.S. To Impose Rules

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. efforts to impose new security requirements on airlines flying to and from American airports are being resisted by a number of European governments that see the measures as a violation of their sovereignty, airline industry sources said Tuesday.

U.S. is reconsidering its ban on airline pilots over 60. Page 3.

The U.S. government last month ordered all foreign airlines servicing American airports to submit their security programs for approval by June, not only in the United States but also at their home bases, the sources said.

In effect, the sources added, this will impinge on the bilateral aviation agreements that foreign gov-

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Mark Avery/The Associated Press

WAVES OF APPROVAL — During a session Tuesday of the National People's Congress in Beijing, leaders passed a resolution. In the middle row, from left: Zhao Ziyang, party general secretary; Yang Shankun, president, and Li Peng, prime minister. Page 2.

Across U.S., Drug Crimes Overwhelm the Police

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Thirteen months ago, spurred by the murder of a rookie policeman who was shot and killed while guarding the home of a drug-case witness, the police created a Tactical Narcotics Team to invade the rundown community of South Jamaica in the borough of Queens.

The 120-member squad made more than 3,300 arrests before pulling out in November. Now dozens of officers camp on mattresses in the basement of the criminal courthouse in Queens during the 30- to 40-hour wait for their arrests to be processed.

"I don't think we have the capacity in the criminal justice system to imprison all the street-level drug dealers," said Thomas Reppetto, head of the Citizens Crime Commission. "On the other hand, if we just run them through the front door and out the back, where's the deterrent?"

From Los Angeles to Dallas to Boston, public outrage about surging drug violence has reached new levels of intensity. While Washington is saddled with the highest murder rate in the United States, dozens of other cities have been rocked by increases in crack-driven crime that differ only in degree.

The Washington Post surveyed cities nationwide in an effort to determine the scope and breadth of the murderous drug plague for which Washington has become a national symbol.

The answer, in short, is that drug abuse and violence have multiplied like a computer virus, spreading to communities large and small, and no one has any overarching solution other than to keep arresting and harassing drug dealers and, in some cases, their customers. Many besieged officials sound downright fatalistic about the future.

In city after city, a rising tide of drug arrests has overwhelmed prosecutors, judges and prison officials. In city after city, officials said progress was impossible without more and better treatment programs. Yet, most cities have only a few thousand treatment slots, offering no help for the growing army of addicts and abusers driving the market for cocaine and heroin.

Each city has its open-air markets of drugs and death — 8th and Butler in Philadelphia, 44th and Greenwood in Chicago, for instance. Even such safer communities as Minneapolis and Portland, Oregon, have seen significant increases in such crime.

Communities are fighting back. In Phila-

See CRIME, Page 4

Cubans Arrest Activists During Gorbachev Visit

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — At least seven human rights advocates who planned to demonstrate in front of the Soviet Embassy to ask Mikhail S. Gorbachev to press for political change in Cuba were arrested by the police, a rights group said Tuesday.

The report was made on the last full day of Mr. Gorbachev's visit to Havana, in which he was to address the Cuban National Assembly late Tuesday.

Elizardo Sánchez, head of the Cuban Commission for Human Rights and National Conciliation, said Tuesday that the seven had been detained overnight at their homes in Havana and Pinar del Rio, a provincial city.

Two were being held incommunicado in police jails Tuesday and the whereabouts of the other five were not immediately known. There were unconfirmed reports of five more arrests.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Hector Argiles, confirmed the arrest of only one activist, Samuel Martinez Lara, president of the Cuban Pro-Human Rights Party, a tiny dissident group that called the demonstration. Mr. Argiles said that Mr. Martinez had been "preparing unauthorized activities."

[In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, condemned the arrests, saying that they underscored "the need for ongoing monitoring of the human rights situation in Cuba," The Associated Press reported.]

Members of Mr. Martinez's party announced Sunday that they planned to try to hold the outdoor demonstration right after Mr. Gorbachev's speech to the National As-

See CUBA, Page 8

Swiss Scandal Soils an Image

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

ZURICH — This city's spotless sidewalks, gleaming shop windows and austere, fortress-like banks have helped give Switzerland its image as a gilded citadel of cleanliness and civility.

But a huge money-laundering scandal is rocking the citadel and causing many Swiss to ask just how clean their nation really is.

In what is widely called Switzerland's largest money-laundering scandal and worst political scandal, a cantonal prosecutor has asserted that two Lebanese brothers used Swiss banks to launder as much as $1.3 billion in drug money from the United States, Colombia, Turkey, and elsewhere.

As they watch this growing scandal, U.S., French, and Italian officials have called on the Swiss to do more to prevent drug criminals from using Swiss banks to disguise the origin of their funds. Switzerland does not outlaw most forms of money laundering.

For the proud Swiss, perhaps even more embarrassing than this foreign criticism is that Justice Minister Elisabeth Kopp, the first woman to serve as a Swiss government minister, resigned after being embroiled in the scandal.

Mrs. Kopp, who was also serving as vice president, admits having advised her husband, Hans, to quit his post as a currency trading company's vice chairman after she learned that the concern was a target in a then-secret money-laundering investigation. Some Swiss investigators say she could be indicted for violating official secrecy, which would make her the first Swiss minister ever to be indicted.

Her resignation was followed by the suspension on March 6 of the government's chief prosecutor for being lax in the fight against drugs.

"The events that have come to light have jeopardized nothing less than the reputation and integrity of the government, indeed respect for democrat-

See SWISS, Page 8

J. Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press

A sun-drenched Mikhail Gorbachev leaving with Fidel Castro after a visit to a Havana clinic Tuesday.

U.S. Officials Say Moscow Is Selling Libya New Bombers

By Stephen Engelberg and Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, in a move that puzzles U.S. analysts, is selling Libya high performance bombers and an airborne tanker that would greatly enhance Tripoli's ability to strike targets in Israel and beyond, according to U.S. officials.

The officials said the deal, and Soviet training of Libyan pilots to fly the supersonic Sukhoi-24D airplanes, appeared to be at odds with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's announced intention of playing a more conciliatory role in regional conflicts.

The Soviet sale raises awkward questions for the Bush administration, which must decide whether to protest publicly or raise the issue privately when Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d meets next month with Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister.

The purchase in the past month of what a U.S. official said was up to 15 Sukhoi-24 bombers would give Libya the ability to bomb targets in a radius that covers all of Israel and southern Europe.

Another official said the first six bombers had been delivered and that some Libyan pilots had gone to the Soviet Union for training.

Administration officials said it was unclear what had motivated Moscow to sell the planes at a time when it has been openly courting Israel and seeking better relations with Arab countries in the region.

The officials said that with the intense U.S. eavesdropping and photographic coverage of Libya, the Soviet Union had to have known that the sale could not be kept secret.

Some officials said the sale was simply a commercial transaction, a means for the Soviet Union to acquire badly needed hard currency. Others saw the move as a way of cementing Moscow's ties with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader.

"They look at this as an investment that will lead to a good political relationship," an administration official said. "The Libyans seem to be important enough for the Soviets to focus on. They're apparently willing to risk other things to bolster that relationship."

Libyan-Soviet relations appear to have grown closer in recent months. Several administration officials said that when the United States complained about the construction of a massive chemical plant in Libya, the Soviet Union supported Colonel Gadhafi's assertion that the plant was intended to make pharmaceuticals, not chemical weapons.

Administration officials said that along with the bombers, the Soviet Union had agreed to refit a Libyan transport plane, a Soviet Il-76, as an aerial refueler.

The tanker, which the West calls the Midas, can refuel three Su-24s at a time from pods under the outer wings and from a hose in the rear fuselage.

Libya has only a few bombers that could fly the 1,200-mile (2,000-kilometer) round-trip from eastern Libya to Israel. Its forces include some aging French-made Mirage fighters and a squadron of four Tupolev-22s, which were built in the 1960s.

The development of a long-range bomber has long been a goal of the Libyan military and is evidence that planners were dissatisfied with the existing bombers.

During the past year, U.S. officials said a German company, Intec, had been working on an unsuccessful attempt to put together a refueling system for Libya's shorter-range MiG-23 fighter-bombers.

William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, told Congress earlier this year that if Libya extended the range of its bombers, the balance of power in the Middle East could be altered.

Mr. Webster's comments were made in response to questions about whether Libya could strike cities in the region with chemical weapons.

The Sukhoi-24D, known in the West as the Fencer-D, was deployed in the 1980s and is equipped with the type of modern electronics gear needed to evade anti-aircraft fire. It has a highly accurate bomb delivery system and, unlike the other planes in the Libyan force, it can also be flown at night and in inclement weather.

An administration official said U.S. intelligence tracked the delivery of the planes, which were recently flown from the Soviet Union to Libya aboard an Antonov-22 cargo aircraft.

The planes were disassembled for the flight, an administration official said, and then reassembled in Libya.

The bombers are likely to be based in eastern Libya at Bumbah, the Libyan airfield outside of Tobruk at which the two Libyan fighters shot down by the U.S. Navy in January were stationed.

From there, the planes could fly the round-trip to Israel and many of the North African and European countries bordering on the Mediterranean without refueling.

Brady Plan Is Approved, With Doubts

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The world's leading finance ministers on Tuesday approved major elements of a U.S. plan to alleviate the international debt crisis, but gave less than total support to one key aspect of the U.S. proposal.

The ministers were reluctant to endorse a proposal in the so-called Brady plan that interest payments to commercial banks participating in debt relief be guaranteed by public funds channeled through multilateral institutions.

The approval by the International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee clears the way for concrete steps to reduce the debt burden of individual developing countries.

It allows IMF and World Bank resources to be used to support reductions in debt principal negotiated between debtor countries and banks — provided the debtor countries adopt IMF-approved economic policies.

Welcoming the initiative, Barber B. Conable Jr., president of the World Bank, said Tuesday: "We have an opportunity, if we seize it,

See IMF, Page 24

British Gossip Update

Admired Parliament Researcher Once Crossed Paths With Royalty

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — To bring you up to date on the latest British sex scandal:

Buckingham Palace confirmed on Tuesday the breathless tabloid newspaper reports that Pamella Bordes, the House of Commons researcher with a far-flung social life, once spent the night on an estate owned by Captain Mark Phillips, husband of Princess Anne.

"I had no liaison with her," Captain Phillips told British reporters at a resort hotel near his estate in Gloucestershire, "other than when she was here with 30 or 40 people."

The palace's press office said she had stayed in an employee's cottage in 1987 after a riding seminar Captain Phillips had conducted at the hotel.

Miss Bordes, a former Miss India, worked briefly as a researcher for two Conservative members of Parliament earlier this year, obtaining a security pass that would have allowed her to carry a bomb into the House of Commons if she had wished — or if one of her alleged lovers, a Libyan intelligence officer named Ahmed Gadaff Daim, had wanted her to, a possibility taken for granted in the British popular press.

Miss Bordes, whose diligent research was in heavy demand not only in the House of Commons, but also on media-heavy Fleet Street and in the many night spots and gambling clubs of London, disappeared after the scandal broke. The Sun newspaper reported that it found her last week "on steamy Bali, a jungle-covered Indonesian isle in the Indian Ocean."

While fleeing the press on a friend's motorbike, she was flung off when it hit a pack of dogs. Followed by a pack of reporters, she flew

See ROYALS, Page 8

In Paraguay, a Leader Moves to Bury the Long, Dark Past

By Mac Margolis
Washington Post Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Two months after taking power in a coup, General Andrés Rodriguez has ordered a sweeping array of political and economic changes that have shaken the country.

General Rodriguez, who on Feb. 3 deposed the longest ruling dictator of the Western Hemisphere, General Alfredo Stroessner, has made a show of burying the days of repression and corruption that turned Paraguay into a haven for smugglers.

Unlike General Stroessner, now in exile in Brazil, General Rodriguez has cast himself as a man of the people. With his wife, Nelida Reig, he strolls through crowds, shaking hands and chatting.

The new style appears studied but startling for a former commander of the 1st Army who has spent more than half of his 64 years in the barracks.

"This is not just a changing of the guard," General Rodriguez said in a recent interview.

His bright civilian clothes and easy smile seemed to emphasize the message. Plainclothesmen replaced the helmeted soldiers who used to patrol the palace entrance.

"Paraguay is living a whole new era, a whole different phase of its history," he said.

Asked if this suggested that Paraguay had already become a democracy, he replied, "Look at the people on the street, doing what they want, saying what they want."

Skepticism, however, is widespread. General Rodriguez faithfully served General Stroessner for years.

Antonio Zuccolillo, the minister of industry and commerce, said: "When things were going bad, it was General Rodriguez who maintained loyalty among the troops. He was the real strongman of Paraguay."

Human rights groups and opposition parties that praised the fall of General Stroessner have said the new government has failed to make a clean break with the past.

Accusations of torture during the Stroessner years have been brought against the political department of the police, but only two junior officers have been suspended.

A human rights lawyer for the Protestant-led Committee of Churches, Alejandro Ladalardo, said, "Where there are torturers there will be torture."

But even critics recognize that General Rodriguez has restored political and civil liberties.

Hundreds of exiles have been allowed to return. Four "irregular" parties that were harassed by General Stroessner have been legalized and new ones have been formed.

The entire opposition, including the left-of-center Authentic Radical Liberal Party, led by Domingo Laino, has decided to field candidates for the May 1 presidential and congressional elections.

The news media, which were hounded for decades and frequently censored, have returned to life.

ABC Color, a popular independent tabloid, published its first edition on March 22, five years after it was closed by General Stroessner. On television, spirited debates and informative newscasts have replaced dreary official programming.

The government also has launched investigations into official corruption and hired lawyers to study the bank accounts of the Stroessner family and friends in Paraguay and abroad.

The four daily newspapers in Asunción are filled with exposés of slush funds and embezzlement by former high officials.

At least as profound as the political changes are the economic ones.

The new economic team decreed an end to a system of government-stewarded enterprise, oiled by

See PARAGUAY, Page 8

As Namibia Fighting Goes On, Effort for a Truce Intensifies

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

WINDHOEK, Namibia — As fighting along the Angolan border Tuesday continued to jeopardize the southwestern Africa peace agreement that is intended to lead to the independence of Namibia, Western backers of the accord sought desperately to broker a cease-fire.

Officials said that under the cease-fire black nationalist rebels would surrender to UN peacekeeping forces while South African and territorial forces would return to garrisons.

A UN undersecretary general, Marrack Goulding, was sent from New York to Luanda in what appeared to be an effort to assure that the Angolan Army will assure SWAPO withdrawal to its bases north of the 16th parallel.

The death toll in four days of fighting between South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas and South African-led security forces appeared to have leveled off at about 180. UN officials said, however, that "fighting still appears to be serious" between security forces and an estimated 1,200 rebels who had entered Namibia from Angola since Saturday, the first day of a seven-month independence process.

UN sources said the current strategy is to get all armed elements in northern Namibia to withdraw to their bases until the Dec. 22 peace agreement, aimed at allowing elections in Namibia by Nov. 1, can be put back on track.

When asked when the South African and territorial forces might be persuaded to withdraw to their bases, Cedric Thornberry, deputy UN special representative, replied, "When the situation permits it, and we hope that will be very shortly."

Diplomatic sources said that Britain is leading a push in the Security Council for a compromise cease-fire under which SWAPO guerrillas would hand over their weapons to members of the UN Transition Assistance Group in exchange for UN protection.

The sources said they doubted whether South Africa would call off its pursuit of the SWAPO infiltrators until they had agreed to return to Angola. Under a hastily drawn settlement on Saturday, Pretoria was allowed to suspend its commitment to keep troops confined to their garrisons.

Pretoria has said if the incursions are not reversed, it will ask all UN peacekeeping troops to leave Namibia, thereby effectively scuttling the U.S.-negotiated agreement that is intended to end 74 years of South African occupation of the territory. Only about 1,000 men of the 4,650-man force have arrived so far.

There is an increasing acceptance in Windhoek of the notion that the SWAPO rebels came across the border either because they misunderstood the provisions of the Dec. 22 peace agreement if they returned to Namibia before a formal repatriation process begins in mid-May, or because they were deliberately misled into believing that under the cease-fire they could establish bases in Namibia before the election as long as they agreed to be monitored by UN units.

The ambassadors of the five permanent member nations of the UN Security Council flew to Harare, Zimbabwe, to meet with the SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma, to persuade him of the need of a new cease-fire agreement.

SWAPO officials denied the guerrillas had carried out a cross-border incursion, saying they were already in northern Namibia and had planned to submit to UN control.

UN officials said that SWAPO was not a signatory to the Dec. 22 peace agreement, and that the accord contains no provision for SWAPO guerrillas being in northern Namibia.

They said that one obstacle to a new cease-fire agreement is that the UN force so far has only about 120 peacekeeping troops in the north, not enough to keep control of the SWAPO rebels if they surrender.

Meanwhile, the Namibian Council of Churches charged that South African-led territorial police and Army forces have been indiscriminately shooting SWAPO guerrillas seeking contact with UN units.

Alexander Joe/Agence France-Presse

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president, in Harare, Zimbabwe, in Tuesday. He is to meet with the chief delegates of the five permanent UN Security Council members, who want to discuss a cease-fire.

Weak Link in Namibia Pact: SWAPO Had No Part

By Dave Clemens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A weak link in the Namibia peace agreement was exposed this week by the fierce fighting in the north of the territory between SWAPO guerrillas and South African-led forces.

The problem lies in the way the agreement was negotiated in the months before it went into effect last Saturday. Although the accord was designed to put an end to more than 20 years of bush warfare between the South-West Africa People's Organization and South African troops, only one party directly involved in the conflict negotiated and signed it — South Africa.

SWAPO, it was assumed in the U.S.-brokered negotiations, would be brought into line by Cuba and especially by Angola, the other participants in the talks. Angola was the host to SWAPO's bases throughout the guerrillas' war against the 70-year South African occupation.

So when the double-barreled agreement for Namibia's independence under UN supervision and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola was signed last December, the signatories were Cuba, Angola and South Africa.

Thus, although SWAPO agreed to cooperate in the cease-fire, the key question of what was to happen to the movement's 8,000 or so fighters after the peace process began was not directly addressed by the warring parties.

This week, differences arose on the point. They have been deadly.

SWAPO, relying on the text of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and subsequent documents, appears to have felt that its armed fighters were permitted to seek out UN peacekeeping troops and ask to be confined to bases in northern Namibia, as the South Africans were to be.

NEWS ANALYSIS

According to a report presented by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations to the Security Council on Monday, SWAPO fighters crossed the border last weekend into northern Namibia from Angola.

South Africa, relying on the December agreement, says SWAPO's men should have remained within Angola, 300 kilometers (185 miles) from the border, and waited for repatriation starting next month. Pretoria officials argued that once inside Namibia with their weapons, the guerrillas were fair game.

Disagreement on such a key point at this delicate time in the independence process was probably avoidable.

An example of more successful negotiations, and of the handling of armed guerrillas returning to the country whose white-led government they had fought, was available nearby in southern Africa.

In 1980 in Zimbabwe, about 35,000 guerrillas came in from the bush with minimal casualties at the end of the nationalists' war against Ian Smith's government in Rhodesia.

They were told by their commanders to gather at designated assembly points in outlying areas of the country, where they were to be watched by Commonwealth monitoring forces and eventually disarmed in tandem with the Rhodesian Army.

The process worked in Zimbabwe. It paved the way for the bloodless handover of power to the movement of Robert Mugabe, the former guerrilla leader whose administration of the country and whose tolerance for the white minority since then has been widely praised.

In Zimbabwe, though, the independence negotiations were carried out, under British aegis, with the full participation of Mr. Mugabe's party and the other armed movement, that of Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo signed the Lancaster House accord for Zimbabwean independence, as did the Smith-backed government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa. When tensions later arose, contacts that had been made during more than three months of talks served all sides well, and excesses were avoided.

South Africa, however, was disappointed in the way Zimbabwe evolved from Rhodesia. Having supported the moderate Muzorewa party in the independence elections of 1980, and seen it defeated, the South Africans apparently drew lessons for their handling of Namibia, where SWAPO has a legal, political wing and has been viewed as the probable winner of elections.

While fostering the development of the moderate, multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia, the South Africans through the 1980s also undertook repeated military operations in northern Namibia and Angola to undermine SWAPO's armed capabilities.

It seems clear that there was some idea of weakening SWAPO ahead of an eventual independence process.

South Africa did agree to face-to-face talks with SWAPO under UN auspices in Geneva in 1981, and under Zambian patronage in 1984. But these discussions were unproductive. Also in 1984, a Cuban-Angolan-South African accord was reached in Lusaka, Zambia, without SWAPO's participation, calling for a disengagement of all forces in place, including the guerrillas.

The Lusaka accord, although it did not hold up for long, was a harbinger of the later, broader talks that led to December's agreement.

Now, because of SWAPO's incursion into northern Namibia, the movement may lose backing both internationally and within Namibia.

China's 'Nos' Have It: Lawmaking Grows Tougher

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — As the National People's Congress adjourned its annual session amid a rare flurry of "no" votes Tuesday, it was clear that approving laws had become more complicated.

"No" votes and abstentions occasionally have been spotted in past years in the Great Hall of the People, where the legislature meets, but never in abundance as on Tuesday. While the outcome of the votes was never in doubt, voting seemed to take on new significance when it was no longer virtually unanimous.

One measure, giving special privileges to the southern city of Shenzhen, attracted a record 274 "no" votes and 805 abstentions, compared to 1,609 in favor.

The voting ended a 16-day session that included several displays of public discontent, particularly over inflation and the privileges accorded top officials and their children. Despite the government's best efforts to preserve the legislature's traditional monotony, there were several surprises.

Two congressmen from the army, for example, suggested last week that government officials submit to a vote of confidence in the Congress. They proposed that officials resign if they failed to win half the delegates' votes.

Then there was the motion to forbid children of high-level officials from engaging in business. That would have freed up a number of parking spaces at Beijing's premier office tower, the Citic Building, where the youngest son of the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, works along with several other children of top officials.

Another proposal would have banned importation for several years of the Mercedes-Benzes that whisk senior officials around town, their A01 license plates a virtual shield from traffic laws.

The party leadership still tightly controls the Congress, from the selection of delegates to the speeches. Because of the discontent now sweeping China, this year's Congress was carefully choreographed to prevent surprises. Local journalists say the government tried to force delegates to follow the script more closely than last year. In contrast to the 1988 session, the government this year put the accent on unity rather than openness.

"In this Congress, unity and political reform are treated as opposing tendencies," the World Economic Herald, the boldest of China's newspapers, wrote last week. "Delegates seem to forget that their sacred duty is not just to examine the government work report, but actually to expand democracy."

The Herald is itself an example of the tensions underlying the Congress this year. On the one hand, the government is reacting to the nation's crisis of confidence by trying to clamp down on disagreement: it refused to give the Herald press credentials to cover the Congress and attend press conferences. On the other hand, in a sign of the growing boldness that is pervasive here, the Herald continued to write about the Congress and report its shortcomings.

In the small discussion groups that occupied most of the time of the Congress, the criticisms seem to have been just as stern as those a year ago, although they have received less play in the news media. Foreign reporters have only been allowed to attend some of the meetings, but some of these have included criticisms of Prime Minister Li Peng's work report.

The most severe criticisms touched on just a few themes: China's neglect of its educational system, its lack of control over the economy and particularly inflation, and corruption and privilege among officials. Some delegates went beyond criticism and proposed that the best solution was to invest real supervisory powers into the congress so that it could prevent similar problems in the future.

Seoul Dissident Says North Seeks Union

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A South Korean dissident who faces arrest at home for an unauthorized meeting with President Kim Il Sung of North Korea said Tuesday that the north sincerely wants reunification of the Korean Peninsula, and that that was a practical goal.

The Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, one of South Korea's most prominent church-based dissidents, arrived in Beijing after a 10-day visit to North Korea to discuss with Mr. Kim how to achieve reunification; the Koreas have been divided since World War II.

Seoul has said that Mr. Moon's trip violates national security rules and indicated that it will arrest him upon his return. The government has already imprisoned two prominent dissidents in a crackdown that followed the visit, and Mr. Moon said that his three sons also have been arrested.

Asked why his sons had been arrested, Mr. Moon, a Presbyterian minister who has himself been imprisoned for political activities, laughed and said, "They have the wrong father."

At a Beijing press conference arranged by the North Korean Embassy, Mr. Moon said that North Korea supported a form of confederation that would allow the two countries to reunite.

President Kim was "absolutely opposed" to the idea of cross-recognition of the two countries and simultaneous entry into the United Nations, Mr. Moon said, because it would make it more difficult to unite them. He said the discussions avoided military issues but touched on treatment of political prisoners.

Mr. Moon emphasized that he was not a diplomat, but that he was trying to cultivate nongovernmental contacts and encourage family visits, which might lead to official exchanges between the two governments.

[About 1,000 students rallied at Yonsei University in support of Mr. Moon's trip, The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Seoul. Riot police fired tear gas and charged demonstrators when they burned an effigy of President Roh Tae Woo.]

Because he plans to return home via Tokyo, Mr. Moon has applied for a Japanese visa, but a newspaper in Seoul said that the government has asked Japan not to honor the request.

Mr. Moon said that he hoped he would not be arrested on his return, but he added, "I'm not nervous."

■ Seoul Seeks Death Penalty

Prosecutors on Tuesday demanded the death penalty for a woman who said she was working for North Korea when she blew up a South Korean airliner Nov. 19, 1987, killing all 115 people on board, The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

The woman, Kim Hyon Yui, 27, has admitted to planting the bomb.

Calling it "an unpardonable crime to mankind," the prosecution said that North Korea ordered the bombing in an attempt to disrupt the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, which were held without incident.

Argentine Court Orders Review of Rights Cases

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The Supreme Court has ordered lower courts to submit to it all cases involving military officers accused of human-rights abuses during the 1976-1983 period of military rule.

Rights activists objected to the order, issued Monday, saying it was a ploy to freeze the trials before the May 14 general election. A court official, who declined to be identified, said the decision was intended to "cool off things until the elections are over."

End Martial Law, Dalai Lama Asks

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, urged China on Tuesday to lift its "absolutely unwarranted" martial law in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, and expressed his concern for the fate of those arrested during pro-independence protests in March.

China has admitted that at least 16 people were killed and about 100 wounded during three days of demonstrations. The Dalai Lama, charging "indiscriminate shooting by armed Chinese force," suggested the death toll was in the hundreds.

The Dalai Lama called upon world leaders to continue urging the Chinese to enter talks on the future of Tibet and "bring an early end to the sufferings of the Tibetan people." He said he would join such talks himself if they proved fruitful.

WORLD BRIEFS

CBS Says Gadhafi Is Plotting Reprisal

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — CBS-TV has reported that Libyan-backed groups are plotting attacks on U.S. targets over the weekend of April 15-16, the anniversary of the 1986 U.S. bombing of the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

CBS, citing intelligence sources, said that the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, had asked three groups to plan the reprisals: The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, suspected by some experts of involvement in the bombing Dec. 21 of Pan Am Flight 103 in which 270 people were killed, the Fatah Revolutionary Council and the Japanese Red Army.

"We are always more vigilant on the occasion of anniversaries such as April 15," Margaret Tutwiler, a State Department spokeswoman said in Washington. "In 1987 and 1988, anti-U.S. terrorist attacks occurred on or around April 15, and our security personnel are notified to take appropriate precautions." *(Reuters, AFP)*

Iran Recalls Its Envoy From Turkey

ATHENS (UPI) — Iran recalled its ambassador from Turkey "for consultations" on Tuesday, a day after Ankara had recalled its envoy from Tehran in a dispute over a Turkish ban on the wearing of Islamic headdress by female university students.

Ambassador Omer Akbel was recalled to Ankara on Monday because of alleged Iranian interference in Turkey's internal affairs following a decision by Turkey's highest court upholding the ban.

The party of the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, suffered a humiliating defeat in nationwide municipal voting last week, and critics said voters were angered by Mr. Ozal's weak stand against Iran. On Friday, Mr. Ozal ejected seven Islamic fundamentalists in a cabinet reshuffle.

Afghan Rebels Step Up Kabul Attack

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Afghan rebels bombarded Kabul with rockets Tuesday, killing six persons and injuring 24 in the bloodiest such attack since the Feb. 15 Soviet troop withdrawal, the government said.

The bombing came amid reports by a Western diplomat that the rebels were planning a coordinated assault on Kabul; civilians were fleeing the city in anticipation of heavy fighting.

But the diplomat said that in the past week fighting had diminished around Jalalabad, 180 kilometers (110 miles) east of Kabul, where the guerrillas were continuing a siege but were reportedly having trouble coordinating their various rebel groups.

39,000 Tamils Go Home From India

NEW DELHI (NYT) — About 39,000 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees have returned to their homes from southern India in the last year and a half, Indian government officials and relief workers in Sri Lanka said Tuesday.

Their safe return is expected to affect the claims of other Tamils fighting deportation from Europe and North America, who argue that they would be endangered if sent home.

The return of the last two groups of refugees last week more or less empties official centers set up for them in the mid-1980s in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where as many as 100,000 Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans fled — sometimes several times — during fighting from 1983 to 1987. A guerrilla war by Tamil militants and attempts to suppress it by the Sri Lankan armed forces left at least 8,000 people dead.

University Riots Continuing in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal (AFP) — More than a dozen students and six police officers were injured Tuesday as the police broke up the second day of anti-government protests sparked by fuel shortages that forced the closure of Nepal's two universities.

The expiration of transit agreements with India on March 23 has virtually halted imports, including oil, from India. Thousands of students began demonstrating on Monday when the schools closed. The government has banned all public meetings and demonstrations. The police arrested 75 students and two journalists.

Official Unions Oppose Polish Pact

WARSAW (UPI) — Shipyard workers and farmers joined official Communist trade unions Tuesday in opposing main elements of a sweeping package of changes, but Lech Walesa, the Solidarity founder, said he remained confident that opposition leaders would sign a pact with the government on Wednesday.

The demands for more government concessions on the issue of wage indexing threatened to unravel an agreement worked out in six weeks of roundtable talks among official representatives and leaders of opposition, business and church groups. A main clause in the package would index wages to price increases, pegging salary increases at 80 percent of the inflation rate.

But the official Federation of Communist Unions warned that the package did not provide sufficient relief for Poland's workers and said it could end up "sparking social unrest." The federation replaced Solidarity when it was banned in 1982 and would face direct competition if Solidarity were to be recognized again under the accord.

3 U.S. Armed Services Chiefs Tapped

WASHINGTON (WP) — Richard L. Armitage has been nominated as secretary of the army, H. Lawrence Garrett 3d as secretary of the navy and Donald B. Rice as secretary of the Air Force, according to Pentagon officials. The appointments require Senate confirmation.

Mr. Armitage and Mr. Garrett are veteran federal bureaucrats, while Mr. Rice, a former government official, has stayed in contact with Washington as a military specialist at the Rand Corp. Pentagon officials described all three as having low-key styles.

For the Record

The Spanish Basque separatist organization ETA announced Tuesday that it had ended a truce on guerrilla activities. *(Reuters)*

The Soviet Union permitted 4,240 Jews to emigrate in March, the largest monthly total since the departure of 4,746 in October 1979, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported in Washington. *(AP)*

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany met President François Mitterrand of France in the Bavarian village of Günzburg on Tuesday to discuss whether NATO should replace its aging Lance missiles with newer, longer-range rockets. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Japan ended visas requirements for French visitors Tuesday, a day after Paris exempted Japan and Canada from stringent visa measures introduced in 1986 to fight terrorism. *(Reuters)*

A French tour ship with 42 people aboard caught fire on the Rhine on Tuesday, damaging the vessel and injuring six passengers, officials said in Wesel, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the Dutch border. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	13	55	11	52	cl
Amsterdam	2	36	1	34	sw
Athens	19	66	13	55	fr
Barcelona	13	55	4	39	cl
Belgrade	26	79	13	55	cl
Berlin	6	43	0	32	o
Brussels	2	36	1	34	o
Budapest	17	63	5	41	o
Copenhagen	3	38	0	32	cl
Costa Del Sol	15	59	4	39	o
Dublin	3	38	2	36	sh
Edinburgh	5	41	1	34	o
Florence	—	—	—	—	na
Frankfurt	5	41	3	38	o
Geneva	9	48	8	46	r
Helsinki	3	38	-6	21	fr
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	cl
Lisbon	12	54	7	45	sh
London	7	45	2	36	o
Luxembourg	2	36	1	34	o
Madrid	8	46	1	34	o
Milan	11	52	8	46	r
Moscow	2	36	-7	20	o
Munich	7	45	3	38	o
Nice	13	55	12	54	r
Oslo	2	36	-2	28	fr
Paris	2	36	2	36	sw
Prague	3	38	1	34	o
Reykjavik	6	43	-3	26	r
Rome	19	66	12	54	o
Stockholm	2	36	-6	21	cl
Strasbourg	7	45	4	39	o
Venice	16	61	12	54	o
Vienna	15	59	3	38	o
Warsaw	3	38	-2	28	sw
Zurich	7	45	5	41	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	—	—	0	32	fr
Cairo	27	81	14	57	fr
Istanbul	15	59	10	50	cl
Jerusalem	20	68	7	45	fr
Tel Aviv	24	75	8	46	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	26	79	19	66	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	36	97	27	81	fr
Beijing	19	66	6	43	fr
Hong Kong	25	77	23	73	fr
Manila	35	95	26	79	fr
New Delhi	31	88	12	54	fr
Seoul	20	68	6	43	fr
Shanghai	14	57	10	50	o
Singapore	—	—	—	—	na
Taipei	—	—	—	—	na
Tokyo	18	64	11	52	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	15	59	10	50	cl
Cape Town	23	73	9	48	fr
Casablanca	15	59	8	46	o
Harare	26	79	13	55	fr
Lagos	31	88	28	82	o
Nairobi	27	81	16	61	cl
Tunis	29	84	10	50	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	27	81	11	52	fr
Lima	23	73	16	61	fo
Mexico City	29	84	9	48	fr
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	18	64	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	6	43	-3	26	pc
Atlanta	25	77	11	52	sh
Boston	18	64	10	50	sh
Chicago	11	52	0	32	cl
Denver	14	57	1	34	fr
Detroit	16	61	2	36	sh
Honolulu	28	82	20	68	pc
Houston	29	84	16	61	pc
Los Angeles	26	79	13	55	fr
Miami	29	84	22	72	pc
Minneapolis	7	45	-1	30	cl
Montreal	9	48	2	36	r
Nassau	27	81	20	68	pc
New York	17	63	11	52	sh
Phoenix	35	95	19	66	fr
San Francisco	20	68	10	50	fr
Seattle	13	55	6	43	st
Toronto	11	52	3	38	sh
Washington	24	75	19	66	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Wild. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 11—6 (52—43). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 7—4 (45—39). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 14—3 (57—38). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 16—7 (61—45). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 8—3 (46—38). ROME: Stormy. Temp. 15—10 (59—50). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 12—8 (54—46). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 35—26 (95—79). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 25—21 (77—70). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 35—25 (95—77). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 19—6 (66—43). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 18—11 (64—52).

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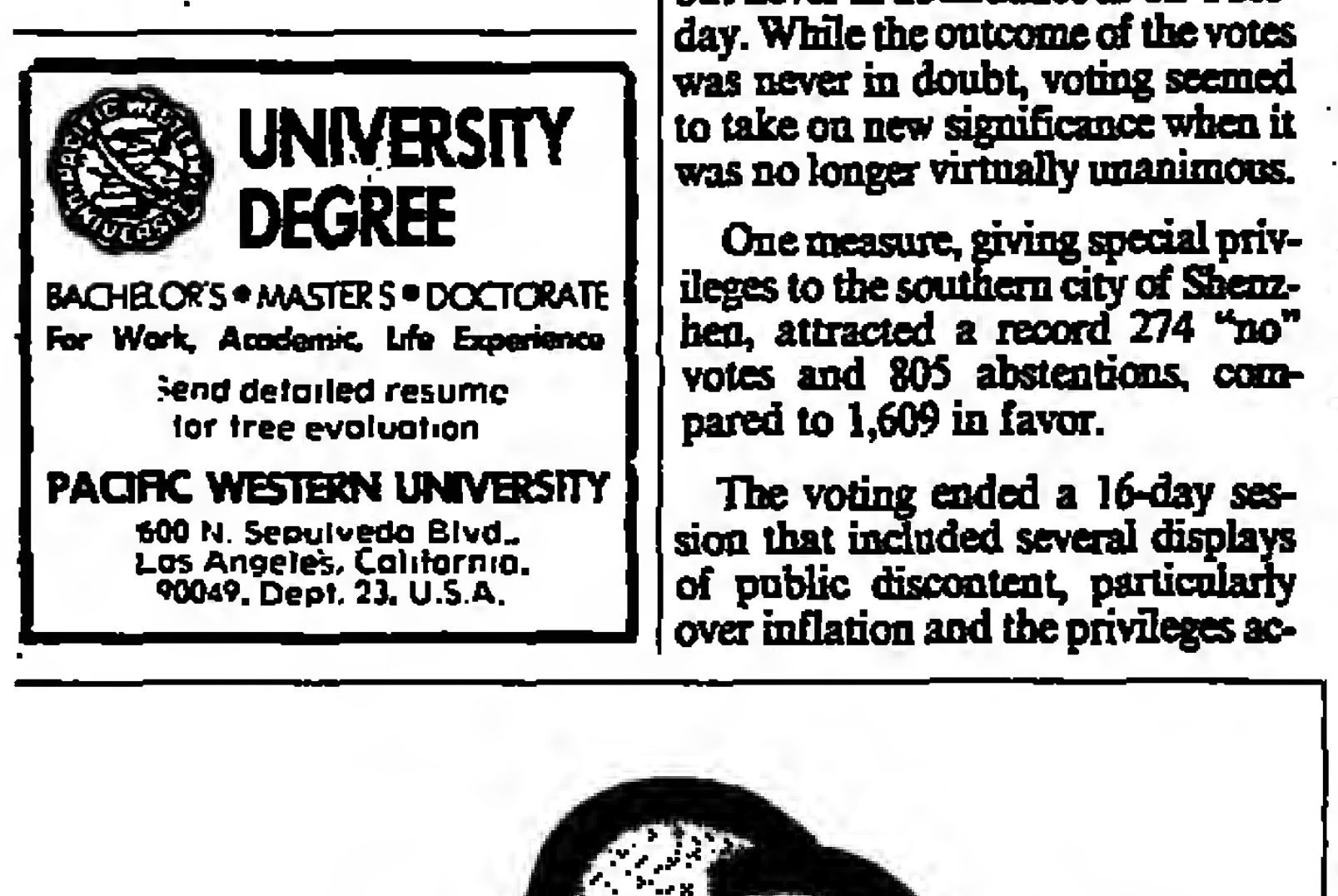

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Applications Rise 1% For Medical Schools

The number of applicants to U.S. medical schools appears to be increasing, for the first time in seven years, The New York Times reports. The Association of American Medical Colleges says that 25,825 applications have been submitted so far for this fall, 348 more than during the same period in 1988.

While the increase is just over 1 percent, it is the first since the 1982 school year. Applications began to drop in 1974; the sharpest period of decline in applications was from 1984 to 1987.

Medical educators have attributed the drop to such factors as the emergence of lucrative opportunities in business and computer science, a perception that the profession is overcrowded, costly malpractice suits and high tuition. But recently some state legislatures voted to place monetary limits on malpractice awards, and some hospitals have made internships less strenuous.

Notes About People

Van Cliburn, who became famous overnight when he won the Tchaikovsky Piano Competition in Moscow in 1958, plans to return to the concert stage starting with a performance in June with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia. The 53-year-old pianist began cutting back on concert appearances in 1974, when his manager, Sol Hurok, and his father died within two months of one another. Since then he has rarely performed in public.

Barry Goldwater, the former Arizona senator and the Republican presidential nominee in 1964, is a life member of the National Rifle Association. He appears in NRA advertisements promoting the right of Americans to own firearms, but he parts company with the NRA on its support for semiautomatic rifles, which fire with each trigger squeeze. "I don't see any reason why they ever made semiautomatics," he told The Washington Post. "They have no place in anybody's arsenal. If any SOB can't hit a deer with one shot, then he ought to quit shooting."

Short Takes

The population of East St. Louis, Illinois, has fallen from 100,000 in 1960 to 40,000, and 60 percent of the population are on welfare. Industries have closed and people have moved elsewhere to look for jobs. The city is $35 million in debt. Governor James R. Thompson has set up a state panel to investigate the city's chronic problems. Meanwhile, East St. Louis ignores demands from its creditors. "Unless they're about to shut us down," said Charlotte Moore, the city treasurer, "they don't get paid. It's not a cash-flow problem. There's no cash to flow."

New York City's transit police have been guarding 30 subway stations in Manhattan from early morning to late at night, after a study showed that in one poor neighborhood 31 percent of the passengers slipped under or over the turnstiles, instead of paying the $1 fare, when no policeman was present.

The New Hampshire Senate has killed a bill in the lower house that would have repealed a 200-year old statute outlawing adultery. The Republican majority leader, Edward Dupont, said the 23-to-1 vote was not an attempt to enforce the law, but simply "a reaffirmation of our traditional values." The American Civil Liberties union says that government has no right to involve itself in such matters.

Patricia Ryan, a New York Times reader, reports that she was walking in lower Manhattan when she passed a woman standing on the curb. The woman asked another pedestrian, "Would you like a psychic reading?" Said the female passer-by, who kept walking without missing a beat: "You mustn't be very good if you have to ask."

Arthur Higbee

Scientists, Staggered by Oil Spill, Say Risk to Animals May Last Years

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

VALDEZ, Alaska — As a vast sheet of oil soaks into the shorelines of Prince William Sound, scientists are staggered by the variety of animals placed at risk. They fear the destruction may continue for years.

The oil tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground March 24 in the midst of one of the richest concentrations of animals in North America.

For many of the species that pass through the region, the sound is crucial, and for many it came at the worst possible time.

But it was also possible, biologists said, that some species will get off lightly, and that a few, notably bears, which feed on carcasses, may even benefit.

At a makeshift hospital for oil-soaked animals, conditions have begun to resemble those in a battlefield aid station.

Evacuation helicopters and boats of all kinds have been pressed into service to round up oiled sea otters and birds.

Scientists gathered to study the disaster acknowledged that their experience with previous spills did not equip them for predictions.

Some important factors have not been encountered before, and few of the hundreds of specialists on the scene are willing to make forecasts.

Scientists have determined from previous spills that the size is no guide to the effect.

At least 10 million gallons of Alaskan crude poured through the gashes in the hull of the Valdez into the sound, and the slick has spread over 1,200 square miles (about 3,100 square kilometers) of water and fouled 800 miles (about 1,300 kilometers) of shoreline.

Although other spills have been larger than this, none occurred in water ringed by islands and relatively isolated from the open sea.

The island enclosure has delayed dissipation of the spill, exposing animals to oil for a long period of time and allowing it to soak deeply into beaches and sediments.

The sound has a particularly diverse population of birds, fish and other animals, a result of the special subarctic habitat that includes fresh water from melting glaciers and salt water, rocky coasts and sandy beaches, sheltered marshland and pine forests.

Bob Hoffman of the Marine Mammal Commission said it was "one of the unique places in the world" in respect to the density of population of large marine animals.

He said there probably was no potential for species extinction. But he said it was possible that sea otters, killer whales and harbor seals in the sound might be distinct from other populations, so that they would not be replenished by others.

Biologists say such rescue efforts can only save a minute proportion of the animals at risk.

Alaskan officials decided Monday to ban herring fishing this season in the sound.

Alaska officials said that the ban on herring fishing did not, at least for now, extend to other fisheries.

Doug Mills/The Associated Press

REMEMBERING — Friends and relatives of passengers who were killed in the bombing of a Pan American 747 brought flowers to a memorial gathering Monday in Washington. Flight 103 exploded over Scotland on Dec. 21, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on the ground.

Nedda Harrigan Logan, Actress, Is Dead at 89

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nedda Harrigan Logan, 89, an actress who was the president of the Actors Fund of America for the last 10 years, died of cancer Saturday.

Mrs. Logan was a daughter of Ned (Edward) Harrigan, the composer, writer and vaudeville performer, and the wife of Joshua L. Logan, the director, producer and writer, from 1945 until he died in July.

Nedda Logan appeared in many Broadway plays, including "Dracula," "Merry Andrew" and "Becky Sharp," as well as films, including "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "The Case of the Black Cat" and "Devil's Island."

Rabbi Pinchas H. Peli, Popular Jewish Scholar

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Pinchas H. Peli, 59, an Israeli rabbi and professor whose books, essays and lectures placed him among the world's most popular contemporary Jewish scholars, died of cancer Monday in Jerusalem.

Rabbi Peli was a professor of Jewish studies and chairman of the department of Hebrew Literature at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Beersheba. He spent much time as visiting professor at U.S. universities and at seminaries in Japan and Argentina.

Bethuel M. Webster, Former U.S. Envoy

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bethuel M. Webster, 88, a former U.S. ambassador and the founder of a New York City law firm, died of a throat disorder Friday in Manhattan.

In 1929 and 1930, as general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, predecessor of the Federal Communications Commission, he played an important role in establishing the supremacy of public over private interests on the airways. After World War II, he served as a special adviser to the high commissioner of Germany.

■ *Other deaths:*

Francis Henry Russell, 84, a former U.S. ambassador, of a heart attack Friday in Saint Petersburg, Florida. From 1957 to 1969, he was successively ambassador to New Zealand, Ghana and Tunisia.

Dr. John M. Hefton, 50, a biomedical researcher whose work in skin grafting led to new techniques for treating burn victims, of AIDS on Thursday in New York.

Charles S. Peckham, 56, a retired political consultant, of a brain tumor Friday in Stonington, Connecticut. In 1975 and 1976, he was director of field operations for the Republican National Committee.

Ferdinand Brickwedde, 86, a physicist who in 1931 produced the first measurable amounts of deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, Wednesday at a nursing home in Bellefont, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Norman E. Zinberg, 67, a psychoanalyst whose research into the effects of drugs on individuals and social groups influenced the direction of drug-abuse treatment, of a heart attack Sunday in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Forced by Court, U.S. Weighs Ban on Pilots Over 60

By Carl H. Lavin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 59-year-old pilot who landed a disabled jetliner in Honolulu a month ago was a hero to his passengers and became a new weapon in a battle against a rule prohibiting airliners from being flown by pilots 60 or older.

The Federal Aviation Administration is already under court order to reconsider its no-exceptions rule, written 30 years ago to reduce the risk of heart attacks or strokes at the controls.

The order, handed down in September by a U.S. Court of Appeals, requires the agency to balance any risk attributed to aging against the advantages of retaining experienced pilots in their 60s.

The aviation administration will announce its decision by mid-April, according to a senior official, Anthony J. Broderick, who said that it could either change the rule or provide the court with justification for retaining it. Lawyers for a group of pilots challenging the rule said they would continue the battle if the rule was not changed.

The International Civil Aviation Organization mandates a worldwide retirement age of 60 for captains, but only recommends that co-pilots retire at that age.

[Many captains continue to fly as co-pilots after reaching 60, industry sources told the International Herald Tribune. Usually they find jobs with different airlines or in different countries.

[Because senior captains often find it difficult to change places with younger men in the same company, most airlines set a retirement age of 60 for all flight-deck crew, the sources said; pension funds are usually arranged with that age in mind.]

But faced with a worldwide shortage of pilots, many airlines are looking at ways to keep captains active beyond 60. The shortage is likely to worsen with the retirement of large numbers of senior pilots.

A series of accidents, of which the Hawaii flight was the latest example, has also pointed up the value of experience in the cockpit.

Captain David M. Cronin, who nursed his United Airlines 747 to a safe landing in Honolulu with two of four engines shut down and a gaping hole in the side of his jetliner, turned 60 last month. Nine passengers were sucked out of the plane to their deaths, but 327 others returned safely, largely thanks to the skill of a pilot on his penultimate run before retirement.

Mr. Cronin, citing his 38 years of flying for the military and for United, credited the successful landing to "a huge reserve of that experience."

Pilots, safety experts and doctors studying aging who are trying to get the age limit overturned say that Mr. Cronin is an example of the kind of pilot who should be able to keep flying as long as he can show the judgment and skill needed to operate complex jetliners.

Leon Lipsky of Continental Airlines, one of a group of pilots who took their request for exemptions to the age-60 rule to federal court, puts it more bluntly: "There are guys 50 that are ready to fold their tents, and you probably know guys 60 or 65 who are sharp as tacks."

Are there medical and psychological tests to separate those two groups?

Dr. Williams says yes, but the Federal Aviation Administration is not convinced. It is preparing a response to the appellate court's order based on a study that officials say demonstrates that older pilots pose an unsuitable risk. Mr. Broderick, the agency official in charge of pilot standards, said that the study, a survey of 20,000 general aviation accidents from 1976 to 1980, found that on average pilots in their 60s have 2.5 times more accidents per hour of flight time than do pilots in their 50s.

No such data has been gathered for the airline pilots because they are barred from flying big commercial airliners after their 60th birthdays. But Mr. Broderick said the conclusions were still relevant for airline pilots because the study included only experienced pilots with at least 5,000 flight hours and advanced medical certification required for a commercial rating.

Some experts outside the administration who are studying the same data dispute the agency's conclusions and say that accident rates actually decline as pilots gain in experience.

Court Upholds Drug Courier Profile In Questioning Travelers at Airports

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that the U.S. Constitution permits the police to stop and question airline passengers who display behavior patterns that may have an innocent explanation but parallel the actions of drug couriers.

While the 7-to-2 decision made little new law, it marked the court's clearest validation to date of the "drug courier profile" that the Drug Enforcement Agency has developed based on patterns of behavior shown to be typical of those who use airlines to transport narcotics. The profile includes paying for tickets by cash, using an alias, checking no luggage on a long flight, and staying briefly in distant cities that are known to be major sources of narcotics.

Since these actions can be entirely innocent, the profile has long been under attack as an unconstitutional shortcut to establishing the level of suspicion required before the police can interfere with an individual's liberty. Most lower courts have rejected the challenges on the basis of earlier Supreme Court decisions permitting the use of a "totality of the circumstances" approach.

The decision Monday, written by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, ruled that the brief detaining by U.S. drug agents of a passenger at the Honolulu airport was unconstitutional.

Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented, saying they saw dangers in applying a behavior "profile."

The agents detained the man long enough to let a trained dog sniff his luggage, and then they found several pounds of cocaine in his shoulder bag. When they stopped him, the agents knew little about him except that he had paid $2,100 for tickets from a role of $20 bills, had just made a round-trip flight from Honolulu to Miami, staying in Miami less than 48 hours with no luggage, looked nervous, and had used a name that did not match the name under which his phone was listed.

The man, Andrew Sokolow, was eventually convicted. The appeals court overturned the conviction on the ground that the agents lacked the "reasonable suspicion" required by the Fourth Amendment for brief detentions.

In his opinion, U.S. vs. Sokolow, Justice Rehnquist described in some detail the evidence available to the agents in what he described as "a typical attempt to smuggle drugs through one of the nation's airports."

He noted Mr. Sokolow's attire; a black jumpsuit with gold jewelry. The roll of $20 bills "appeared to contain a total of $4,000." The chief justice said: "While a trip from Honolulu to Miami, standing alone, is not a cause for any sort of suspicion, here there was more: surely few residents of Honolulu travel from that city for 20 hours to spend 48 hours in Miami during the month of July."

He added: "Any one of these factors is not by itself proof of any illegal conduct and is quite consistent with innocent travel. But we think, taken together, they amount to reasonable suspicion."

The court did not base its opinion on the existence or use of the drug agency's courier profile. Justice Rehnquist stressed that agents had to justify their decision to stop a suspect on the basis of their own experience and observations.

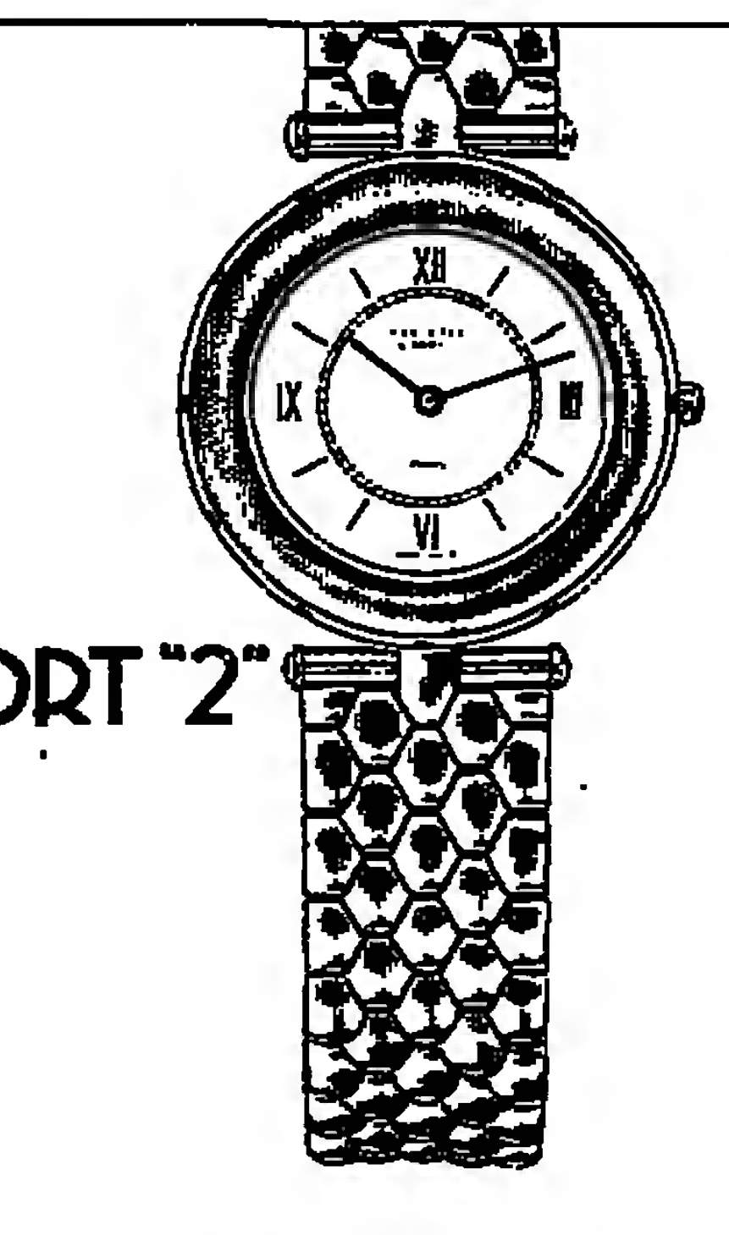
In their dissent, Justices Marshall and Brennan said, "Reflexive reliance on a profile of drug courier characteristics runs a far greater risk than does ordinary, case-by-case police work, of subjecting innocent individuals to unwarranted police harassment and detention."

Quayle Is Planning Trip To Asia in Late April

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President Dan Quayle is expected to embark late this month on his second foreign trip, a 10-day journey that is to take him to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and perhaps other stops, aides to the vice president say.

They said the trip is to expected to deal primarily with regional defense, trade and competitiveness issues, and to include meetings and events related to Mr. Quayle's role as head of the new space council.



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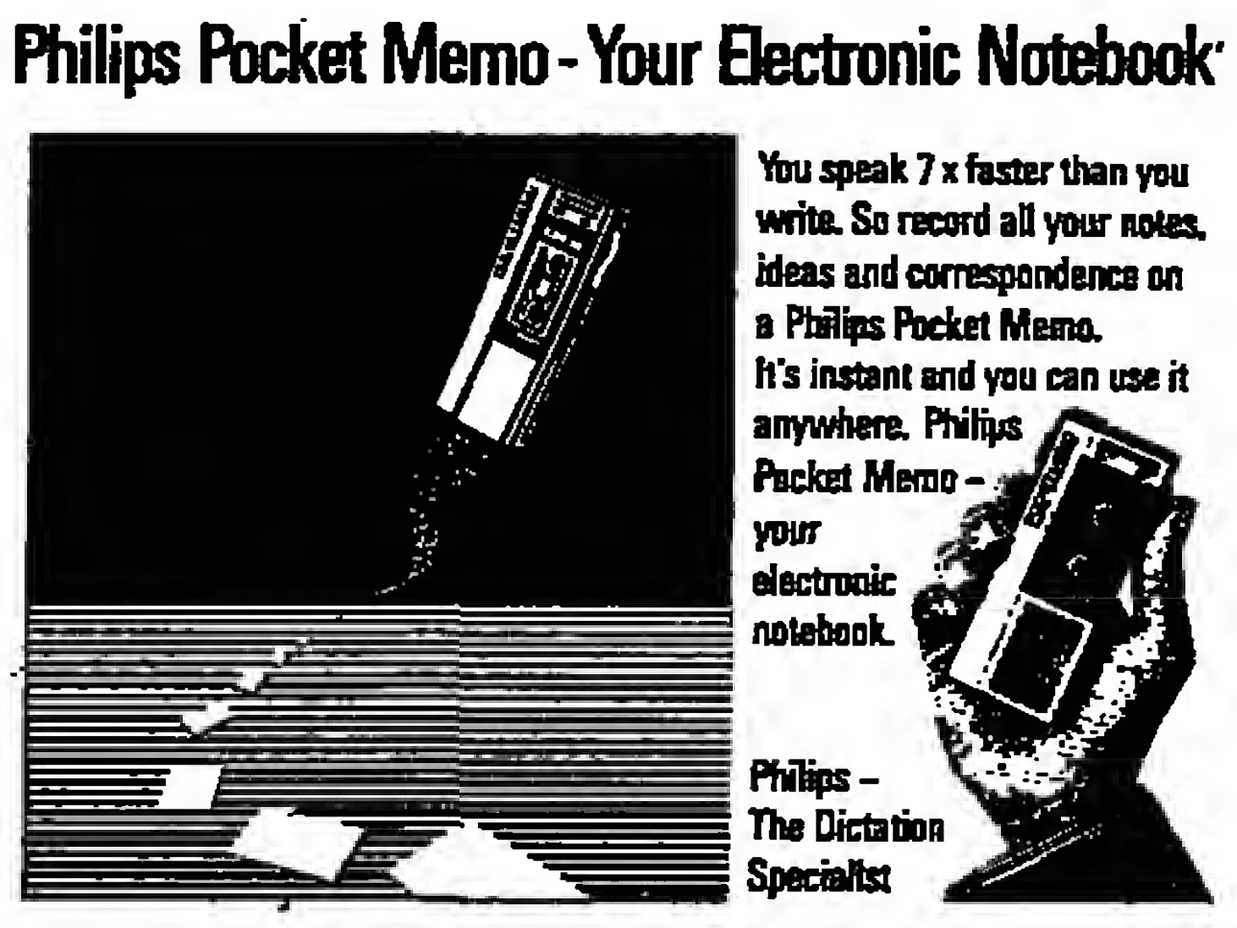

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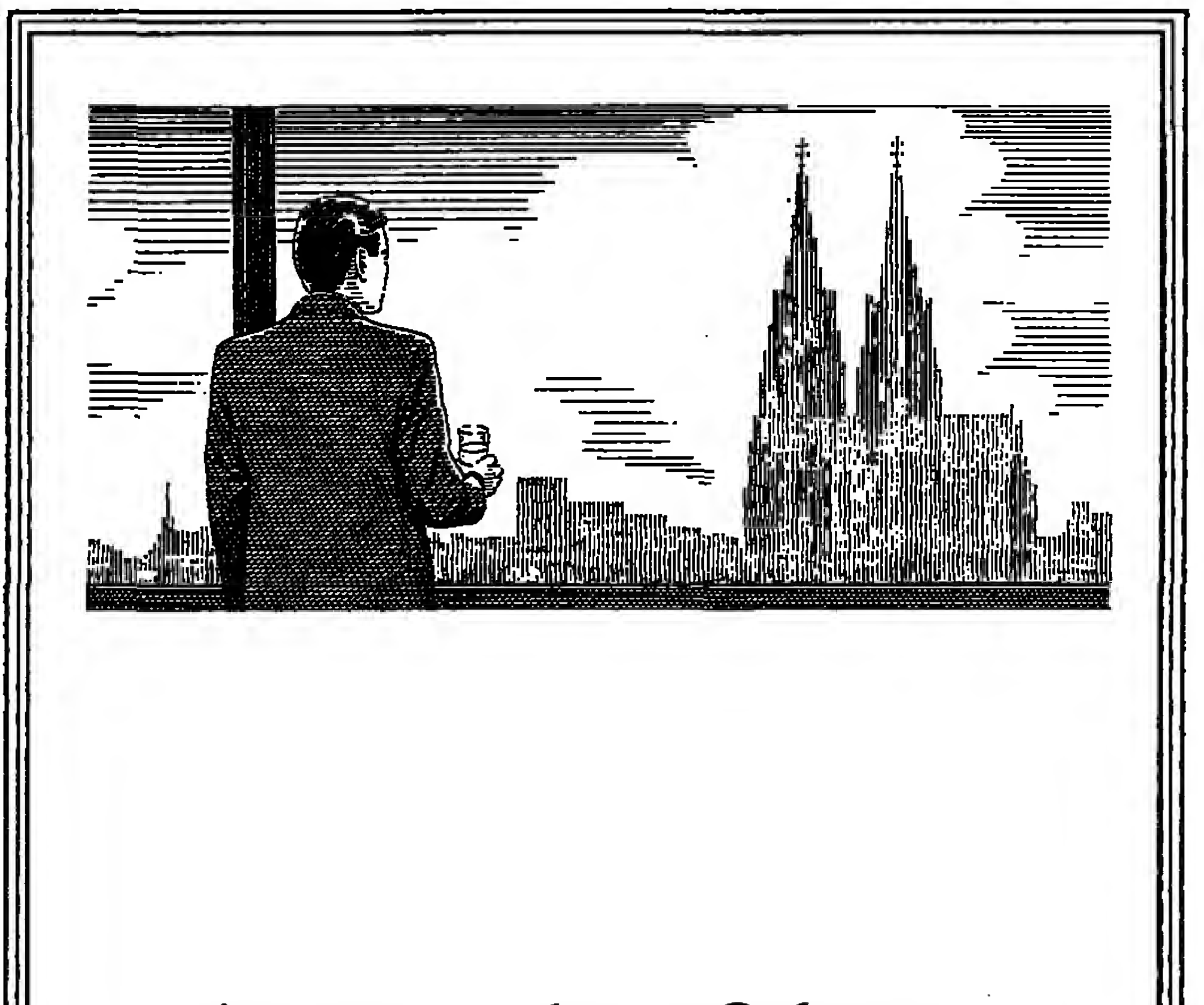

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Arias Backs U.S. on Contras

Costa Rican Calls for Moves by Soviet Union and Cuba

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, architect of the Central American peace agreement, offered an endorsement Tuesday of the bipartisan plan by President George Bush and Congress of limited but continued support for the Nicaraguan rebels.

At the same time, Mr. Arias said that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, who is visiting President Fidel Castro, must persuade the Cuban leader not to support guerrillas in El Salvador if he "sincerely" supported the regional peace plan.

He said that war had shown that violence was "not the solution."

"I think we have learned that we must change bullets for ballots," he added, "and we cannot do this without the support of Cuba and the Soviet Union."

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with Mr. Bush, Mr. Arias said the U.S. plan to sustain the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known, with nonlethal aid as leverage on the Marxist-led Sandinista regime in Managua was consistent with Central American peace efforts.

He added that he was "extremely satisfied and proud" that the agreement between the administration and Congress had signaled an end to Reagan-era partisanship, which led to inconsistencies in policy.

In March, Mr. Bush and congressional leaders announced agreement on a humanitarian aid plan for the contras.

Mr. Arias, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987 for his peace efforts, has criticized U.S. military support for the contras, saying U.S.-backed armed conflict in Nicaragua undercut attempts at diplomacy.

In abandoning the military option pursued by former President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Bush is seeking to keep the contras sustained with $4.5 million a month in nonlethal aid until the Sandinistas hold free elections.

On Feb. 14, the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua agreed to draft a plan to remove the contras from base camps in Honduras in exchange for moves toward democracy in Nicaragua.

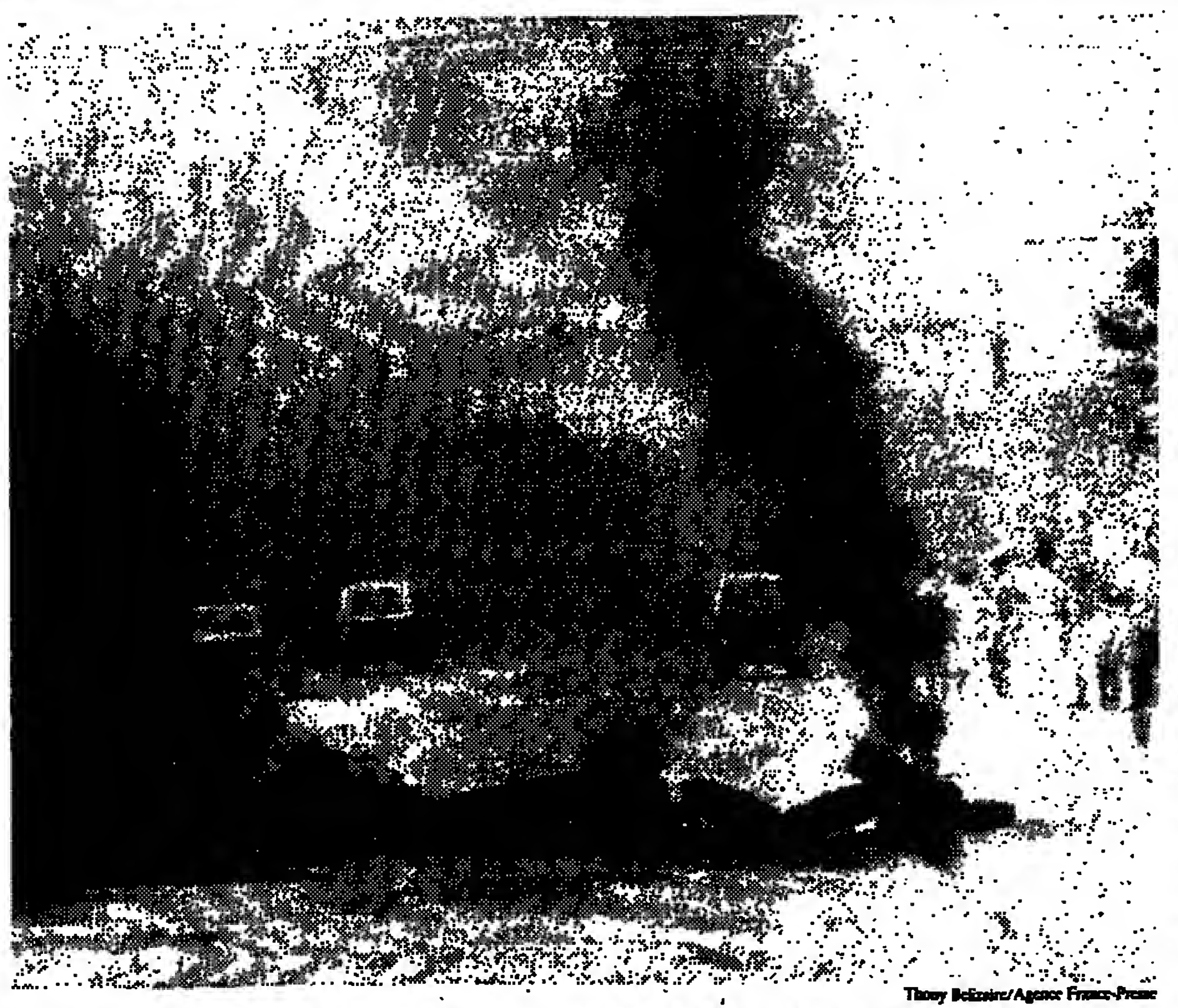
Left unstated in the agreement, however, was a timetable. Although Nicaragua has insisted that the contras be disbanded immediately, the United States wants them to remain in place until February, when the Sandinistas have pledged to hold elections.

If free elections are held, the United States would aid in the repatriation of the rebels. If not, U.S. officials have said that Mr. Bush could take punitive steps, including a request for renewed military aid to the contras.

"I think this time they are indeed in good faith," Mr. Arias said of the U.S. plan, adding that it supported "efforts of the five Central American presidents to reach democracy, freedom and peace at the negotiating table."

Mr. Arias said the intent of the February agreement was the simultaneous "democratization of Nicaragua and the relocation and repatriation of the contras" conditioned on elections in Nicaragua.

(UPI, AP)


Thony Belizaire/Agence France-Presse

Burning tires blackened a street in Port-au-Prince after a failed coup over the weekend.

Haiti Mutiny Calms; Rebels Sent to U.S.

The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The Haitian government said Tuesday that three military commanders who led a failed coup attempt on Sunday had been freed and sent to the United States.

Mutinous soldiers, meanwhile, surrendered control of the airport and returned to their barracks.

State television said that Lieutenant Colonel Himmler Rebu, commander of the Leopards Battalion; Colonel Phillipe Biamby, commander of the presidential guard, and Colonel Leonce Qualo, an administrative officer at army headquarters, were given safe passage to the United States.

A government communiqué identified the three colonels as leaders of what it called a "foolhardy" attempt to overthrow the government of Lieutenant General Prosper Avril.

The president "magnanimously" decided to release the officers and they were escorted to the border of the Dominican Republic on Monday night to get a flight to an undisclosed U.S. city, the communiqué said. Colonel Rebu was accompanied by his wife and four children.

The government did not explain why the three men were freed, but the move was clearly meant to defuse resistance within the Leopards Battalion. At least four mutinous soldiers in the battalion, demanding Colonel Rebu's release, were killed Monday in skirmishes with troops loyal to General Avril.

Independent Radio Haiti-Inter said rebel units of the Leopards Battalion withdrew Monday night from the Port-au-Prince airport, but the airport remained closed. Schools also were closed for a second day.

General Avril assumed power six months ago in a coup led by noncommissioned officers, who said they were disgusted by official corruption and human rights abuses.

On Monday night, presidential guardsmen in tanks battled Leopards commandos on a main thoroughfare between the airport and central Port-au-Prince.

Radio stations gave conflicting casualty reports, saying four to eight Leopards were killed and several wounded.

General Avril was seized early Sunday by rebel troops. He was rescued by loyal forces later in the day. No casualties were reported Sunday.

There was speculation that the coup attempt may have been linked to General Avril's crackdown on drug trafficking by the military. Last week, four high-ranking army officers accused of drug dealing were arrested.

CRIME: *Drugs Overwhelm Police*

(Continued from page 1)

delphia, crime-watch groups have put up "wanted" posters with pictures of drug dealers. In New York, public housing tenants have flooded a narcotics hot line with 2,500 calls about drug-dealing neighbors. In southern Florida, some communities have erected barricades to keep out undesirables.

Such activism sometimes gives rise to vigilantism. Last fall, two Detroit men who torched a crack house on their block were acquitted of arson by a sympathetic jury. One juror said he "would have probably done the same thing."

Crack-related crime is most prevalent in cities such as Washington where no single group dominates the drug trade. In New York, warring factions of Colombians, Jamaicans and Dominicans often settle their disputes with automatic weapons. In Los Angeles, where black and Hispanic gangs such as the Crips and the Bloods engage in bloody turf warfare, gang-related murders nearly doubled last year.

"We're not getting a grip on it," a Los Angeles detective, Rick Demartino, said. "We don't have the manpower. We'll do a search warrant on a rock house and we might take 15 people out of there, and the next day there are 16."

By contrast, the police said crack has never gained a foothold in Chicago, where well-established cocaine traffickers control the market and local mob families have stayed away from drugs. Chicago's 660 homicides last year were a 20-year low, but the number of drug-related slayings this year has doubled.

Strictly numerical comparisons, of course, can be misleading. While Washington's 372 homicides last year were eclipsed by the 1,896 killed in New York City, which set its own record, one must consider that New York's population is more than 11 times as large. In terms of population, Washington led the nation with about 60 homicides per 100,000, while New York's 26 per 100,000 and Chicago's 17 per 100,000 were far behind.

Drug-related crime no longer is a big-city phenomenon. In Dover, New Hampshire, a town of 30,000 where drug arrests increased more than sevenfold last year, the police chief, Charles Reynolds, uses undercover agents, although he says he must hire outsiders for the job. "In a community our size," he said, "you really have to be surreptitious, because people get to know the police officers fairly quickly."

While arrests nationwide are soaring, most jurisdictions have run out of prison space. The federal prison population rose almost 150 percent in the last decade, to 47,000, while the number of state and local inmates has nearly doubled, to 533,000. Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia are under court orders to ease prison crowding.

The Philadelphia police have used hidden cameras to film sales in open-air drug markets, then followed customers and confiscated their cars. Prosecutors across the country are increasingly using forfeiture laws to seize houses, apartments and cars from suspects long before they are convicted.

Local responses have varied. In Opa-locka, Florida, a predominantly black town of 16,000, the police have cut the homicide rate by erecting metal barricades around a dangerous business district known as the "triangle." In Fort Lauderdale, hotel owners with flashlights patrol their beaches at night.

Violence in New York, which surged to frightening levels last year, has sparked calls for the return of a state death penalty. What sets this city apart is the frequency with which law enforcement officials are gunned down.

"We've had four agents in this office shot in the last year," said Robert Stutman, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration's New York office.

"We are starting to develop a mentality that it's O.K. to kill cops as a matter of business," said Mr. Stutman, who has had a $1 million contract placed on his life by a Colombian cocaine cartel.

Mr. Stutman joined his agents on a routine raid in Manhattan last year, only to find himself in a pitched gun battle with a Jamaican gang. "They were outmanned, outgunned. Any rational person would have surrendered," he said. "But they continued to fight."

Like many law enforcement officials, Mr. Stutman said the drug war cannot be won without an increase in treatment and education programs. Last year, he noted, the Drug Enforcement Administration seized 18,000 pounds of cocaine in New York — as much as in the previous seven years combined — without reducing availability on the streets "one iota."

The sheer magnitude of the drug problem in New York, which has 700,000 addicts, is daunting. The New York police made 90,000 drug arrests last year, but most wound up in special narcotics courts that have become fast-moving assembly lines for plea bargains.

SECURE:

Europeans Resist

(Continued from page 1)

ernments have signed with the U.S. administration.

"This has put the European governments into a tizzy," said David Kyd, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association, "because it not only seems to assume that non-U.S. airlines are at a higher level of risk than their own governments consider them to be, but also raises an important legal point as to the extraterritorial application of a U.S. edict."

He added that "the European governments do want to protect passengers, but they do not want to be told by the United States how to do it, or to admit that the United States has some sort of *droit de regard* on what the rest of the world is doing."

The 22 member governments of the European Civil Aviation Conference are studying a joint response to the U.S. requirement, which is likely to be filed within the next couple of weeks. "They view the U.S. intentions with some anxiety," said Kevin Kealy, a spokesman for the organization, which is a subsidiary of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The extent of that anxiety is likely to become apparent in Madrid next week, when the conference's security group holds a routine meeting that is expected to be attended by representatives of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration.

Samuel K. Skinner, the U.S. transportation secretary, announced new security measures in Washington on Monday.

But the head of a passenger lobbying group said that these measures were no substitute for a properly coordinated system of airline security under international control.

Mr. Skinner said that in the future, airlines must acknowledge all security bulletins sent by the Federal Aviation Administration within 24 hours. He said higher standards for X-ray and metal detection equipment would be set, and he announced plans to put explosion detection devices at up to 100 airports considered at risk from terrorist attacks.

He also said the U.S. agency would send an undisclosed number of security experts to U.S. and foreign airports to ensure that airlines were complying with the upgraded security requirements. Mr. Skinner said that because the airlines themselves were expected to pay for the improvements, fares may increase by 20 cents to $1 a ticket.

Mr. Skinner did not specifically mention foreign airlines, but industry sources said foreign carriers would be pressed to follow the same security requirements as U.S. carriers.

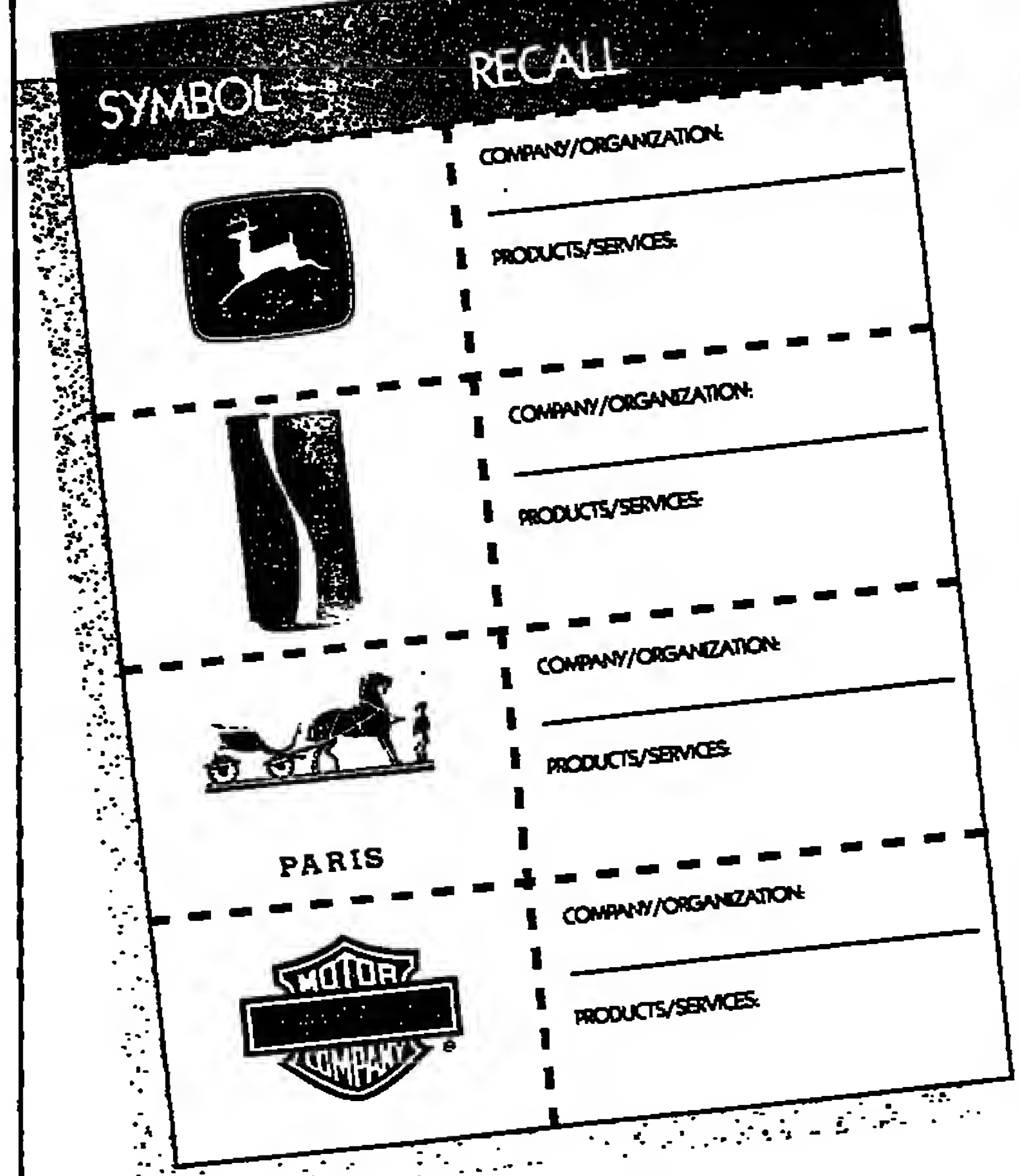
The Federal Aviation Administration has inspectors overseas and often sends them to check on foreign airports, but industry sources said this is usually done amicably and on an ad hoc basis.

Not the least of the questions raised by Mr. Skinner, industry sources said, was that of who must pay for more stringent security standards. Mr. Skinner said the cost of the measures would be paid from airline revenues. But in many West European countries, security is paid out of airport revenues or directly out of state funds.

The explosives-detection devices alone are likely to cost $1 million apiece, and have yet to be tested outside laboratories.

TEST
your brand logos and corporate symbols

The International Herald Tribune sponsors a new annual survey to probe consumer recognition of trademarks, brand logos and product graphics in the European Community.



Sample page from Study as it will be presented to respondents in full color.

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Companies or agencies who want their symbols or graphics included in the study should contact the Center for Marketing Graphics, 26 Rue de Chambéry, Paris 75015, France.
Tel: 33-1-4842-6000/0025.
Carolyn Pfaff, Executive Director
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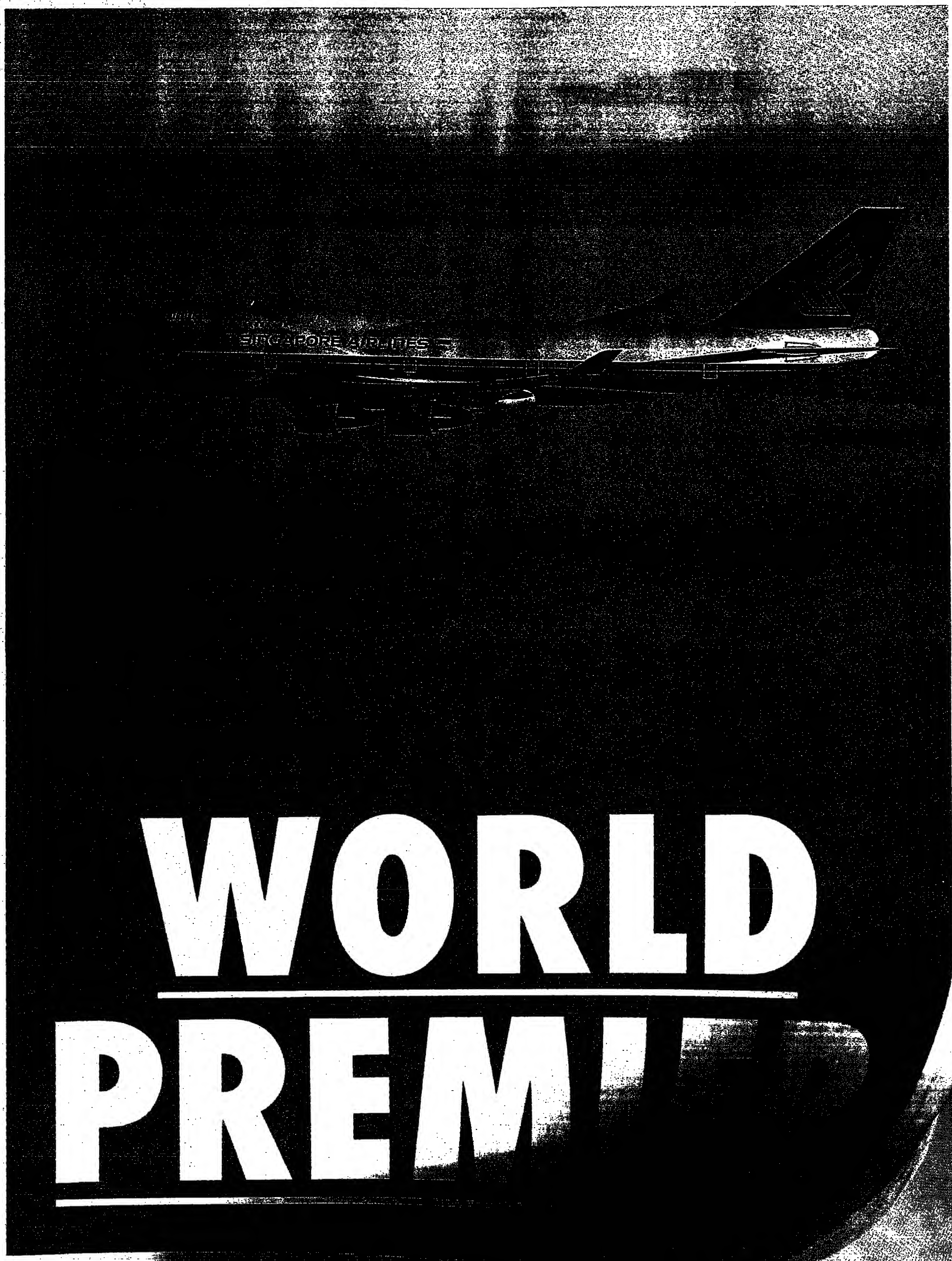

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Save the Namibia Deal

In the U.S.-brokered agreement that was to make Namibia finally independent, the nationalist guerrillas of SWAPO were to stay well inside neighboring Angola. Instead, it seems, SWAPO took the occasion of the onset of Namibia's seven-month independence process on April 1 to infiltrate substantial forces across the line. South Africa, the retiring colonial power and usually and accurately considered the villain, screamed foul and demanded that the United Nations, which is putting the independence deal together, call SWAPO to account. Everyone is now waiting to see just how well the United Nations does a job which, with its Third World tendencies, will be painful for it.

Painful but essential. As "South West Africa," Namibia has been a South African colony for more than 70 years. SWAPO has been leading an independence struggle for 22 years. It represents the dominant ethnic group in Namibia, and for that reason, as well as for its fighting role and numbers, it would seem assured of winning UN-monitored elections scheduled to take place on Nov. 1. Its plain interest lies in down-the-line observance of the independence agreement. This would put it in a good position to demand that the United Nations enforce the same strict standard on the South Africans. It stands to benefit greatly, for instance, from such important provisions of the agreement as the release of political prisoners, return of political exiles, repatriation of refugees and abolition of all racially discriminatory laws that could interfere with free elections.

The agreement of last December was an ambitious regional undertaking anticipating not just independence for Namibia but also withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and an eventual political settlement there, too. The United States led the negotiation, and the Soviet Union supported it — an encouraging example of great-power collaboration. It is disconcerting to find the start of the independence process clouded by a challenge to the authority and will of the United Nations in putting it into effect.

Yet if the United Nations demonstrates its seriousness in this incident, it will be well placed to insist on full compliance with terms that promise Namibia — a Namibia no doubt led by SWAPO — a fair, nonracial, democratic government. This in turn could not fail to have a major impact on South Africa's readiness to abolish apartheid and install similar reforms at home.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Lessons From the Spill

Because of the gigantic oil spill off Alaska, conventional wisdom declares, the United States is now going to restrict oil drilling much more tightly. Maybe so. But you will notice that conventional wisdom isn't saying anything about cutting down on the consumption of oil. Americans have organized their lives in ways that require 700 million gallons a day of it, and they do not welcome suggestions to use less. But if less oil is to be produced in the United States, more will have to come from other countries. The effect will be to move oil spills to other shores. As a policy to protect the global environment, that is not very helpful.

The immediate cause of the Alaskan spill was slack and slovenly management by Exxon. It is a familiar story. A highly demanding industrial operation, set up with great care and many safeguards, had been running smoothly so long that people began to relax and get careless. Something similar happened at Three Mile Island, site of the reactor accident 10 years ago which the conventional wisdom currently cites as a parallel case to the Alaskan shipwreck. The nuclear industry reacted with a vigorous improvement of both equipment and training. The same thing is likely to happen on the West Coast tanker routes.

But that is not quite what the conventional wisdom means by drawing the parallel. Its point is that Three Mile Island did much to turn the country against nuclear power, just as it expects the disaster in Prince William Sound to turn the country against further drilling in Alaska, particularly in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and perhaps in any new sites off the Pacific Coast as well.

Because the United States has stopped building reactors, it is now more reliant than ever on coal to generate its electricity — which means pumping enormous volumes of pollution into the atmosphere. The country cut back on nuclear power, but it didn't cut back on its demand for electricity, which is now rising half again as fast as the government's forecast.

All of the technologies for producing energy are unforgiving. They punish incompetence savagely. That frightens people. The conventional wisdom is now turning against oil drilling, just as it has turned against nuclear power and will turn against coal with its implications of acid rain and a changing climate. But that same conventional wisdom has not turned against the idea that energy for the consumer should be plentiful, reliable and cheap.

The first lesson of the oil spill is that it is time for America to get serious about energy conservation. The second is that, since energy production is dangerous and even a company as well equipped as Exxon can't be counted on to maintain discipline, the government will have to do more of it — and Exxon will have no one to thank but itself. The lesson that conventional wisdom seems to be drawing — that America should produce less and turn to even greater imports — is exactly wrong.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Escape to the Hills?

Before his spring ski vacation in Colorado, a fellow in the office romanticized about the contrast with his usual life behind a desk: from artificial light to spring sunshine; from sitting in an overheated room to gliding coatless in 14 inches of fresh powder. Now he is back, and not sure it is so easy to get away from it all.

On his first day he rode the gondola to the breathtaking summit of Aspen Mountain and stopped by the Sundeck restaurant. There, near the pay phones, was another breathtaking sight — a man in parka and ski boots communicating with his law office on a public fax machine.

The next day he went to a party peopled by year-round Aspen residents. One topic of conversation: their weekend cottages "down the valley," which enable them to escape all the traffic.

On the fourth day it snowed too hard to ski. What a wonderful chance to sit in front of a crackling country fire, he thought. Wrong. It was a "No Burn" day. A new anti-smog ordinance allows fireplaces to be used only on alternate days. He thought ruefully about the quiet solitude exalted by John Denver in "Rocky Mountain High," about climbing cathedral mountains and seeing silver clouds below. Not always such solitude, not always so silver.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Comment

The Solution Is Up to Hanoi

In 1979, the primary concerns were compassion and justice: finding the boat people from Vietnam new homes before the strains they were imposing on the countries of first asylum multiplied their tragedy. In 1989, the agenda is posting an unmistakable stop sign.

The early waves of refugees were welcomed by Hanoi's adversaries as living, bleeding stigmas on the regime they escaped. They were helped, given aid and comfort. The rest of Vietnam's discontented have kept taking to boats. For years now the receiving countries have argued that "refugee" does not really apply, that they are not fleeing persecution but economic hardship. It is hard to draw distinctions in a land as impoverished as Vietnam, but the point is valid.

The crux of this dilemma is that the fugitives are seeking survival more than happiness. They would be much happier at home than in Montreal or Melbourne, and indeed many of them want to go back eventually. The final solution rests with Hanoi.

That answer is not creating a police-state bamboo curtain. It is offering people real hope by way of serious economic and political reform. The fact that Hanoi is negotiating seriously on the issue today shows that it wants something from the outside world. In turn, what Southeast Asia and the rest of the world need to do is rein in the impending trade-and-investment stampede into this last frontier until Hanoi makes genuine efforts to vindicate the old Vietnamese adage that "the people and the homeland are one."

— *Asiaweek (Hong Kong).*

Serious About Drift Nets

Less than three months remain for Taiwan, Korea and Japan to accept monitoring and regulation of their high seas drift-net fisheries. They should understand by now the seriousness which the United States attaches to the issue and its readiness to apply sanctions if necessary.

The precise impact of drift nets is not known, which is why the negotiations are focused on establishing the facts by placement of American observers aboard the fishing boats. Only in that way can the dimensions of the problem be measured accurately.

Jim Coe, who coordinates research for the National Marine Fisheries Service from Seattle, estimates that 1,000 to 1,500 vessels are now engaged in various drift-net operations seeking squid, tuna, marlin and salmon in unprotected international waters of the Pacific. Each vessel sets from 18 to 33 miles of net each night.

The nets float on the surface, hanging 30 feet down, the 4-inch nylon filament mesh capturing almost everything that runs against the net, including marine mammals such as dolphins and seals, as well as birds and non-targeted fish. The nets are so inefficient, however, that an estimated half of the catch is wasted, killed but lost overboard as the net is brought aboard the vessel. "Short of dynamite fishing, it is the most destructive form of fishing," according to Donald White, executive director of Earthtrust, a marine conservation organization based in Honolulu.

— *The Los Angeles Times.*

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OPINION

Perestroika: Learning to Crawl Before They Walk

By Jim Hoagland

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's first brush with free elections in 70 years has demonstrated that the electorate's antipathy for the Communist Party is stronger than its growing frustration with perestroika. That result provides Mikhail Gorbachev with some badly needed breathing space as he ends the *equivalent of his first four-year* term in office; but it also sharpens the struggle still to come.

Mr. Gorbachev resembles no one so much as Jimmy Carter after four years in power. He has met severe economic problems at home with moralizing and constantly changing policies. The domestic confusion has dulled the luster of his foreign policy successes. He has dispersed energy and credit across a broad spectrum rather than taking on a few selected, manageable issues.

Fortunately for Mr. Gorbachev and for perestroika, political reforms here do not require the Kremlin leader to seek re-election after four years. A recent decision to postpone serious discussion of retail price reform for two or three years is proof of the unpopularity of perestroika now.

Abel Aganbegyan, one of the economic theorists who have helped shape the perestroika program, gives this indication of how severe public disaffection is at the moment: "We had to take this delay because of our worsening financial situation. If we had not delayed retail price reform, perestroika might have perished. People would have risen up."

Mr. Aganbegyan speaks with regret in his voice. He has led the way in arguing that bringing a wholly unrealistic pricing system into line with market conditions is the essential mechanism in achieving the radical economic restructuring that Mr. Gorbachev seeks. Mr. Aganbegyan's economic view is that this needs to be done rapidly and comprehensively. But politically he has reconciled himself to the "crawling reform" on prices that has been adopted to avoid popular protest.

The economist frankly acknowledges that a major part of the problem has been mistakes made by the reform team in the past four years — principally not starting with agriculture as a way to increase food supplies, and "underestimating the inertia of the old system."

Recent Western assessments of perestroika have tended either to concentrate on these missteps and to conclude gloomily that the experience has "failed," or to argue in equally simplistic terms that Mr. Gorbachev's rhetorical endorsement of private initiative and market forces means that communism has been abandoned here and capitalism has won the final battle. Both views are premature.

The Soviet public is not rushing to embrace any free market mechanisms that bring pain or risk, as the continuing internal battle over price reform shows. True price reform means the doubling of the price of milk, meat, bread and most other staples. It would also mean open unemployment, *rather than the concealed variety* practiced in the Soviet Union today.

Perestroika at this stage is a catalogue of the problems of the old system rather than a master plan for solutions. Having backed off from confronting the public on prices, the economists are now concentrating on the fiscal problems that have accumulated in the past four years of falling oil revenues, uneven harvests and climbing budget deficits.

"They are at last trying to deal with macroeconomic problems, but their system has no tools available for dealing with inflation, budget deficits and the huge monetary overhang of rubles," says an experienced Western diplomat. "But the shift in focus has the advantage of stopping all the rhetoric about price reform and competition, which was close to creating a public panic."

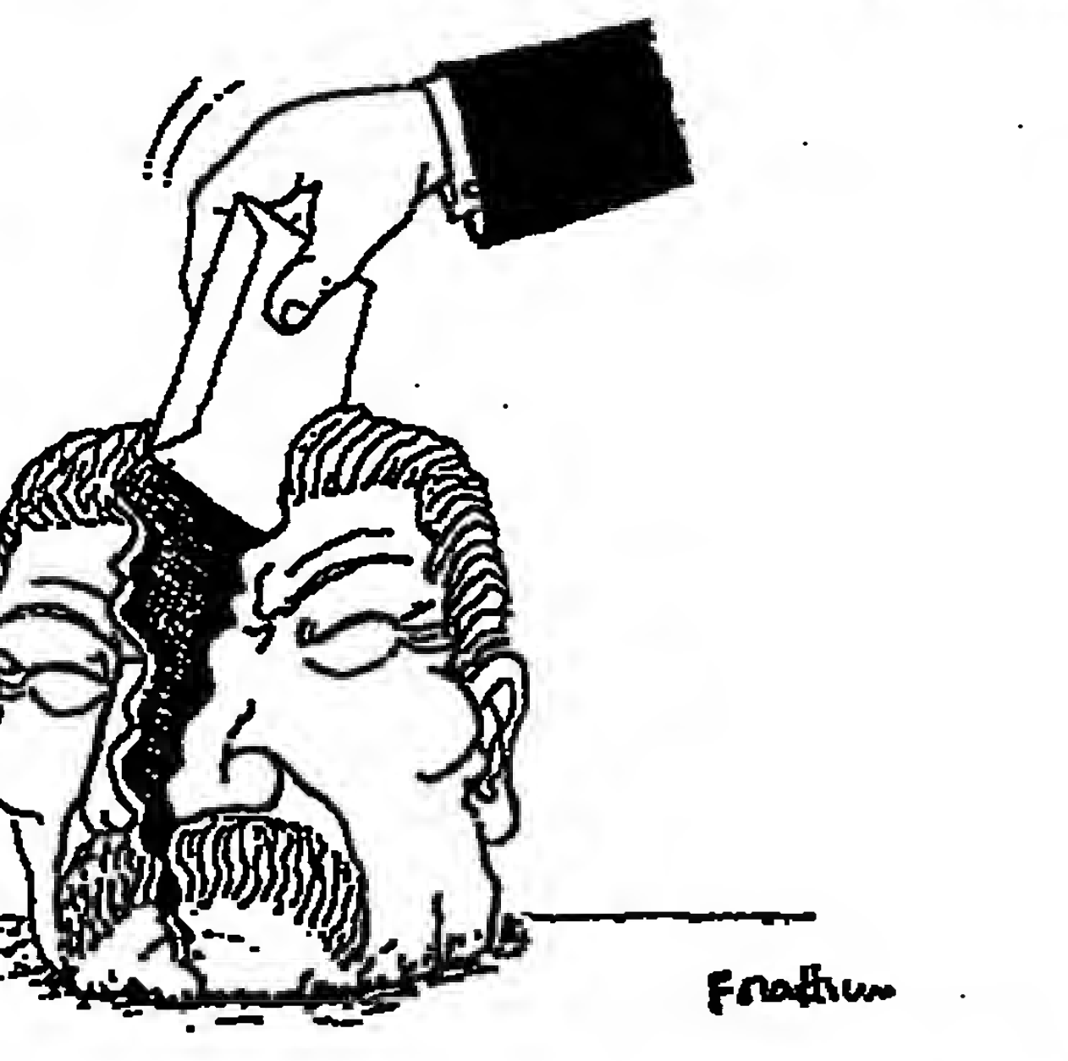
Unlike Mr. Carter after four years, Mr. Gorbachev is still in power and planning to stay there. He has averted disaster, which he and *many others* believe would have struck by now without this visible commitment by the Kremlin to change. He has been unable, however, to mobilize the support either of the party apparatus on a new political order or of the public on radical economic change. He is reaching the point where he will need to rely on the support of one of these forces, the party or the people, to move the other if he wants to do more than muddle through.

The reformers' painful new awareness of what they are up against is perhaps their best chance for eventually achieving change. They are reaching out now for support and ideas wherever they can find them.

"We know now that this is a process, and not something that will happen overnight," says Mr. Aganbegyan, who recently returned from a trip to China to study the Chinese experience with market mechanisms.

This week he hosted a meeting of about 80 economists, businessmen, officials, bankers and others from America, Europe, China and Japan in a freewheeling three-day discussion of perestroika and the global economy. By Washington standards, it was no more than a lively BOGSAT (Bunch of Guys Sitting Around a Table) which focused mercilessly on Soviet shortcomings. But this meeting would have been unthinkable in Moscow even four years ago. What this reappraisal means for perestroika, for the West and for the Soviet Union's continuing effort to become a normal place, will be the subject of my next column.

The Washington Post.


By FORATTINI in La Repubblica (Rome). C&W Syndicate.

Middle East: The Palestinians, Too, Should Be Watching Syria

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Every day, artillery shells and rockets launched by Syria fall on Beirut. They come from within the city or from bases just outside it. Every day, Lebanese die under the bombardment — a dozen, 30, maybe 50. Year after year of war and terror have made collecting precise numbers of the dead and maimed a fantasy. It is enough to live through the day.

The Lebanese ambassador to the United States, Dr. Abdallah Bouhabib, says Syrian attacks are wiping out crops, water and power stations and strangling the country. He says on the phone that he has formally appealed to President George Bush to try to get the Syrians to cease fire.

The ambassador also says the 35,000 Syrians are stepping up the shelling — 20,000 shells in one day. And he says Syria now is asking Iran to order Hezbollah, Tehran's terror organization in Beirut, into action against the Lebanese government.

But the world pays virtually no attention. No protest demonstrations, no United Nations denunciatory resolutions, none.

The Syrians, who hold down 70 percent of the country, are free to murder as many Lebanese as their shells can reach; nobody seems to mind very much.

Western journalism is largely absent. The danger of being kidnapped and held a chained hostage is too high — another victory for terrorism.

The Soviet Union is Syria's ally and military supplier. The Third World obviously does not think that Arab killing Arab is anything to make a fuss about.

The silence chills the marrow. So does the astonishing fact that Israel, next door to Lebanon and Syria, is being pressured to risk its survival on the mad assumption that the Syrians would not try to do to the Jews what they have so eagerly done to their Arab brothers: slaughter them in the cause of Syrian empire.

Western nations and the Soviet Union lecture Israel solemnly about its obligation to prepare the way at once for another Palestinian state under the domination of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yet the major powers know that Syria has sworn it will never rest until Israel is destroyed. The Soviet treaty with Syria contains clauses that challenge the very existence of Israel by equating Zionism with colonialism and racism.

They know that high PLO officials still tell their followers that a small, new Palestine state would be the first phase of a plan to eradicate Israel.

And the major powers know that the Syrian dream goes much further — that one day all of the area, including Lebanon, Jordan and all of Palestine after Israel's destruction, will be part of a Greater Syrian Empire.

But in all the lectures to Israel not a word is said to acknowledge that it would be only a matter of time, and not much time, before the new Palestine would begin to boil with the *demand for expanding into Israel.*

Would Yasser Arafat resist that pressure? Could he? How long before Palestinian groups began killing each other with mortar fire and rockets, as rival Lebanese and Palestinian groups do in Lebanon?

Does anybody really believe that Syria would not foment civil war in the new Palestine and not contribute its own bombardment?

Israel would have only two choices: to wait for Palestinian or Syrian rockets to land in Israel, or to move its troops first.

If Israelis want to gamble their destiny on a change of heart in Syria and among the Palestinian irredentists, that will be their affair. But for the West and the Soviet Union to pressure them into it, and for individual Americans, Jew or non-Jew, to add to that pressure, seems to me sad and dangerous.

It would also be dangerous for the Israelis to go on ignoring the Palestinian reality, as their governments did for so many years. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who visits Washington this week, will propose West Bank elections to pick Palestinian negotiators. That would begin the laborious process of discussion and testing outlined in the Camp David agreement a decade ago, which he once opposed.

The Palestinians will reject that at first. Why not? The insurrection has created world sympathy for them and made hostility toward Israel not merely respectable but terribly fashionable. But Palestinians know that the insurrection has lasted so long — 15 months — because the Israelis are unwilling to do what the Syrians do to opposition in Lebanon and their own country: end it with slaughter. In a Syrian empire, any Palestinian rock-throwing intifada would last about one day.

Israel watches what happens in Lebanon, hour by hour. It is likely that the lesson Syria is teaching is also being studied on the West Bank.

The New York Times.

Middle East: Why Shamir's Proposals Can't Be Taken Seriously

By Rashid Khalidi

CHICAGO — Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, arrives in Washington this week not with new ideas but with a tired recipe for maintaining the status quo — which only means the further deterioration of an intolerable situation in the occupied territories. Whether he meets with a firm rebuff or the usual complacent *indulgence will be a test of how serious* the Bush administration is about the search for Middle East peace.

The centerpiece of Mr. Shamir's proposals is elections to choose representatives from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with whom Israel says it can negotiate. He is also expected to call for a halt to the uprising in the occupied territories.

Neither of these proposals is acceptable to the Palestinians.

The idea of holding free elections during the existing state of siege is ludicrous. The entire Palestinian population is controlled by Israeli military authorities. Any expression of Palestinian national sentiment — singing an anthem, waving a flag — is punishable with jail sentences of *six months and more.* As many as 3,000 Palestinians are in prison camps without charge or trial, essentially for attempting to express themselves politically. From this standpoint alone, Mr. Shamir's proposals cannot be taken seriously.

Moreover, the Palestinians will reject any proposals that do not begin with the alleviation of the stifling, pervasive and hated Israeli military occupation. In this respect it was encouraging to hear President George Bush refer on Monday to an "end of the occupation" as a "goal" of U.S. policy. Mr. Shamir must eventually recognize that the uprising is a response to the occupation — a forcible, 22-year-long denial of political, civil and human rights to more than 1.6 million people.

An equally serious flaw in Mr. Shamir's plan is its failure to account for the fact that more than half the Palestinian people live outside the occupied territories. Mr. Shamir's attempt to exclude Palestinians in exile from a share in the negotiations denies a crucial reality that must be admitted if this conflict is to be resolved: Just as there is an Israeli people, so is there a Palestinian people; its nature, extent and representatives cannot be determined by its foes.

This is why Palestinians insist that only their chosen representatives, the PLO, can speak for them, and that during an interim period, when negotiations take place, there should be some form of international trusteeship over the occupied territories and an end to the violence perpetrated by the occupation.

But what of Israel's objections to the Palestine Liberation Organization? Many Israelis say that the PLO cannot deliver on its pledges and is therefore not a reliable negotiating partner. Yet from October 1979 to July 1981, and again for nearly a year until Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, the PLO restrained all its member groups and maintained U.S.-mediated cease-fires along the Israel-Lebanon frontier.

In one of the grander frauds perpetrated by the well-oiled anti-Palestinian propaganda machine, Palestinian leaders are portrayed as saying one thing to gullible Westerners and Israeli peaceniks and another to hard-line domestic audiences. Yet all responsible scholars who have followed the Palestinian political debate *for the past two decades, including* virtually every respected Israeli Arabist, see things quite differently.

They agree that there has been a profound and sincere evolution in the Palestinian position toward a two-state solution emerging from a guaranteed, negotiated settlement. This was strikingly confirmed by Israeli military intelligence that was leaked two weeks ago.

This approach has been debated within and without the PLO, in private and in public, since at least 1974. The debate has been decisively resolved in the last few years in favor of the majority position in the PLO, which supports such a solution. The change can be ascribed largely to the pragmatic influence of the leadership of the uprising.

Again and again, those who cast aspersions on Palestinian sincerity dredge up old resolutions of the Palestine National Council, or even the 1964 Covenant. They fail to point to equally binding, and more recent resolutions of the PNC that embody *the majority position.* They ignore, for example, the 1988 Algiers meeting, which called for "arrangements for the security and peace of all states in the area" and for setting up a Palestinian state in "the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967."

It was once argued by Israelis that it was they who wanted negotiations and the Arabs who refused. Today the positions are reversed. It should be the task of American diplomacy to overcome the artificial obstacles to such negotiations raised by Mr. Shamir, before the next round of escalation further delays this inevitable outcome.

The writer is associate director of the Center for Middle East Studies at the University of Chicago. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The PLO Isn't a Partner

THE PLO has not dismantled its terrorist apparatus. It has not repealed the articles in its Charter that call for the elimination of Israel. It is bound by its own legislation to the phased plan for Israel's destruction. It cannot be considered a fit partner for talks. Talks with the PLO can only encourage, as they already have, increased violence, more bloodshed and the intensification of the uprising. Dialogue at any price, like peace at any price, is a prescription not for peace but for war.

— David Bar-Illan, writing in The New York Times.

Which Route for Eastern Europe?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Secretary of State *James Baker's remark that he is* considering a proposal for discussions with Moscow on "a new political arrangement for Eastern Europe" brings Henry Kissinger back onto the U.S. foreign policy scene. The proposal is Mr. Kissinger's.

The proposal has not been made public. Mr. Baker characterized it last week as to offer the Soviet Union a "type of formalized status in Eastern Europe" in exchange for greater freedom for the East European governments to run their own affairs. The West would promise not to exploit the situation to the Soviet Union's disadvantage.

The secretary of state went on to ask, however, if this really was a sensible thing to do "when countries in the region, like Poland and Hungary, were already moving toward a *more Western orientation* in their economies and political systems."

His evident inclination to leave well enough alone is a defensible one, but possibly too complacent.

It is true that the overactive and overambitious approach to complicated problems is dangerous, and has produced much grief for the United States in the past. It is also true that the tide is running in the West's favor in Eastern Europe today. But this is a turbulent tide with an undertow; it could, to press the metaphor, end in riptide.

There is merit in Mr. Kissinger's concern that the United States look for a constructive way to influence events in Eastern Europe and reduce some of the risks there. The question is how best to do it, and that depends on how you see the *future* of Eastern Europe.

There are two fundamentally different views of Eastern Europe held in the West. One says that the Soviet Union is in the region to stay. Like it or not, Eastern Europe is part of a Soviet ideological and security system that Moscow will not alter. As Leonid Brezhnev said to Alexander Dubcek after the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, "Your frontier … is that of the Socialist camp. It is the result of the Second World War for which the U.S.S.R. paid a high cost. The Soviet Politburo does not have the right to place in jeopardy the results of that war."

This view of Eastern Europe was held in the State Department a decade and a half ago, when Mr. Kissinger was in charge of U.S. foreign policy. At that time one of his associates described the aim of U.S. policy as to "strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the East Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one" — hence more stable, less prone to crisis.

The other view of Eastern Europe holds that it is unreasonable and unhistorical to think that ancient and culturally autonomous nations — Hungary, Poland and Bohemia (Czechoslovakia) — that are historically attached to West European civilization can indefinitely be deprived of their independence by the Soviet Union. The attempt to do so, in this view, is itself the cause of enduring instability in Europe and in East-West relations.

Despite 40 years of military occupation of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union has failed to win the allegiance of any significant part of public opinion in the region. It enjoys less sympathy today than it did in the 1940s, when there were real, revolutionary Communist parties in Eastern Europe that believed in the Soviet Union as a workers' state and as the promise of a new and more just human order. Nothing remotely like that exists today. Every vital political force in Eastern Europe is *directed against the Soviet Union* and toward national independence.

If you hold this view of Eastern Europe, as I do, you must conclude that the proper aim of Western policy is to bring about a replacement of the present European security system, which rests ultimately on military compulsion, by one based on consent and mutual interest.

Western guarantees of legitimate Soviet security concerns, and of NATO noninterference and nonexploitation of a changed situation, with mutual arms reductions, troop withdrawals, confidence building measures, and so forth, all are ways to achieve that objective. But the objective must be clearly understood. It is not to make it possible for the Soviet Union safely to stay in Eastern Europe. It is to make it *possible for it safely to leave.*

The lack of policy initiative from Washington has today produced an uneasy situation in Western Europe, hinging on the debate — or more often, the lack of an open debate — over the role Germany will play in Eastern Europe's evolution. The situation is developing more rapidly than Washington seems to appreciate, and West German and French policymakers are intensely concerned.

Even if Mr. Baker chooses to let the situation develop without American intervention, the question of objective still must be answered. Does America look for security in an independent Eastern Europe? Or does it see an independent Eastern Europe as a threat to stability, hence to security? Mr. Kissinger has one answer. Others have another. The merit of his proposal is that it has confronted us with that question.

International Herald Tribune.
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Fighting in Haiti

NEW YORK — The following news from Haiti has arrived: General Hyppolite has collected all his available men along the coast — about eighty in all — and has sent them to Cape Haytien to help to man the Mercedes Carondelet and El Presidente, General Hyppolite's navy. There has been a considerable amount of fighting back of Cape Haytien, and it was reported that General Légitime's forces had been driven back to Suzanne.

1914: All Hope Is Lost

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — No news has been received of the sealing vessel Southern Cross that was overtaken by a furious blizzard and driven into a mass of floating ice [on April 2]. All hope of the vessel's safety has been abandoned. Experienced navigators surmise that she attempted to push through the storm in order to arrive in port first with her valuable cargo and get big prices for the skins, and that she was either swamped, turned turtle, or was crushed in the icefield. The Southern Cross had 173 men on board.

1939: King of Irak Killed

BAGDAD — King Ghazi of Irak died from a skull fracture after his car crashed into an electric pylon near the Palace of Flowers in Bagdad, soon after midnight, and this tragedy was followed at noon today [April 4] by the slaying of the British Consul in Mosul, George E. A. C. Monck-Mason, and the burning of the Consulate by a mob that had been led to believe Britishers had killed the King. Four men were held for trial as alleged slayers of the Consul after several hours of rioting, which led Irakian authorities to declare martial law. King Ghazi's son, Emir Feisal, who lacks a month of being four years old, was proclaimed King Feisal II at a meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held within a few minutes of Ghazi's death. King Ghazi was twenty-seven.

OPINION

In Line for the North Trial, Waiting to Witness History

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Courtroom six on the second floor of U.S. District Court in Washington is a small, well-lighted and well-filled one these days. It is also a place of dignity and decorum, as befits the solemn national business being conducted there.

Besides judge, jury, defendant and prosecution and defense lawyers, about 100 people can be accommodated. Half of the seats are for the news media. The rest are reserved for staff, relatives of witnesses, official observers and the public. Few private citizens gain admission. Demand for seats exceeds supply, and lines for public admittance start to form at about 7 A.M.

The Reagan that emerges is not the disengaged leader of legend. He is bolder and aware of the risks of impeachment.

There is something curious and impressive about these patient, quiet crowds. In an age of fickle mass audiences attracted like moths to the latest media spectacle featuring an instant and ephemeral "star," these citizens seem more seriously motivated.

A couple from San Diego has come to witness history. A lawyer from Chicago takes pride in believing that so many citizens understand the importance of the trial and what it represents to the country. A young public school teacher from Ohio wants to see how justice is applied to the powerful in America so she can report on the process to her students. A District of Columbia man carries a copy of the Constitution. He turns a page and points toward Article II specifying the oath that presidents, officials and military officers are required to take. "They've all taken the same oath to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,'" he says, "and that's what this is all about. They didn't defend it."

The fact that this is yesterday's news, overtaken by the daily flood of more pressing concerns — remarkable political developments in the Soviet Union, environmental calamity in Alaska, new concern about the economy, better prospects for ending the long warfare in Central America that has consumed such blood and treasure — doesn't seem to bother them.

Nor do they seem concerned that perhaps the wrong person is on trial here or that not much new information is being disclosed. They are focused on the case at hand.

The defendant, a small, trim man with a crew cut and pug nose, seems even slighter than one remembers. Perhaps that is because he now wears a somber dark business suit instead of a military uniform decorated with ribbons. He is one of the best known people in the world. No, that's not correct. His is one of the best known names in the world.

Oliver North's trial is an attempt to determine the truth about the motivations and responsibility for his extraordinary activities — multiple, clandestine and worldwide — on behalf of the secret policies of President Ronald Reagan. These have led to 12 criminal charges against Mr. North. If he is convicted on all of them, he could face as much as 60 years in prison.

Mr. North appears unperturbed. Of the many facets of his personality, a constant trait is on display daily. He continues to be an indefatigable note-taker. Just as he once ceaselessly recorded notes of what was happening in the byzantine undertakings in which he was a central player and later poured out his intimate thoughts and impressions over supposedly "secure" computer networks, he now spends his time mainly seated alone at a table facing the judge and taking more copious notes.

His lawyer also is something of a celebrity, thanks to national television exposure. "There goes the potted plant," says one citizen standing on line outside the courtroom as Brendan Sullivan Jr. walks down the corridor with his famous client.

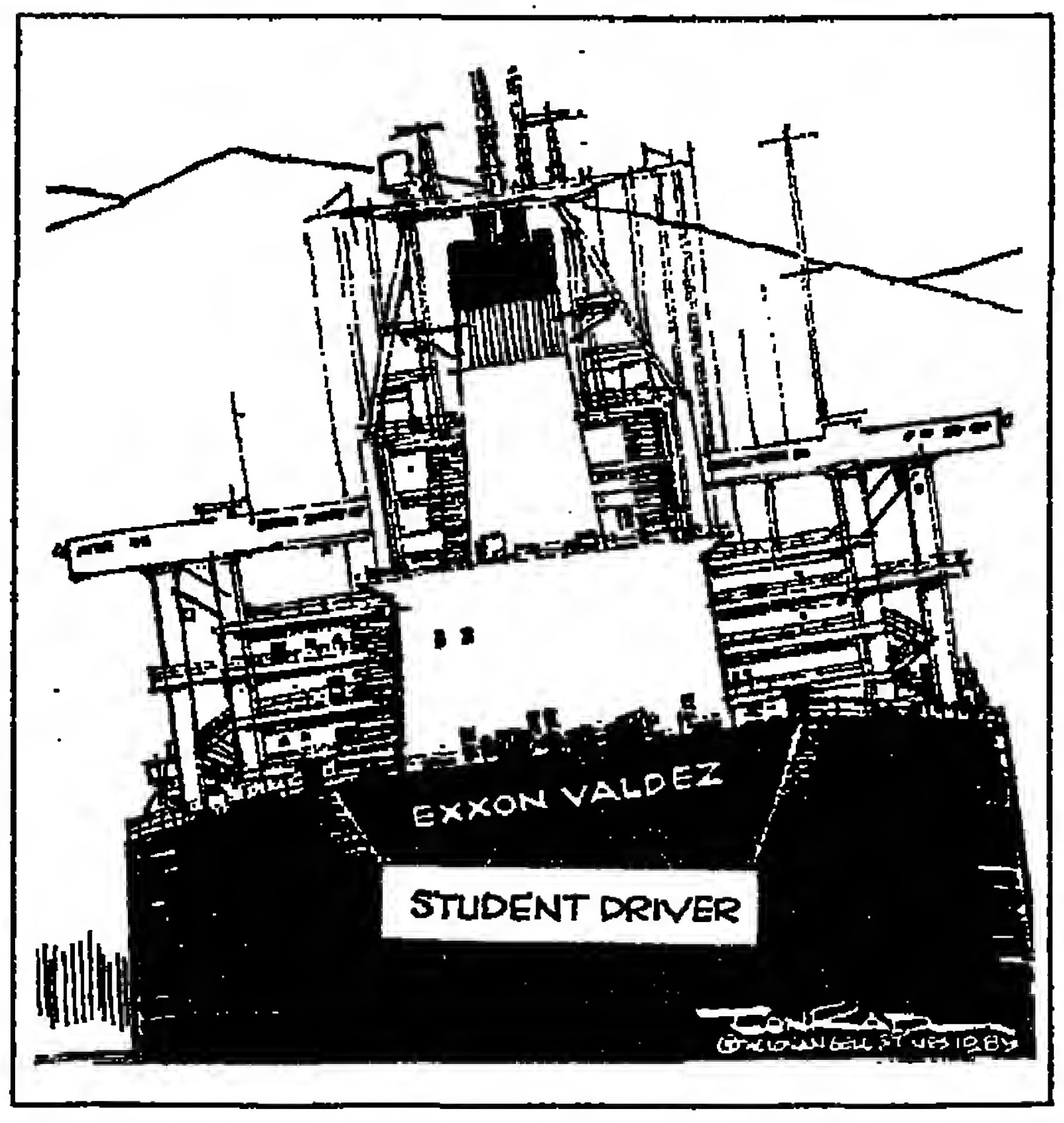
Mr. Sullivan is much more than a potted plant, of course. In defending Mr. North and depicting him as a loyal subordinate faithfully carrying out the wishes of his superiors, he has in effect placed Mr. Reagan on trial. The Reagan that emerges here is not the laid-back, forgetful, disengaged, uninformed leader of public legend. He is bolder, more involved, a greater risk-taker and aware of the risks of impeachment that could result if some of the activities in which Mr. North was involved became public.

Mr. Sullivan has sought to put Mr. Reagan on the witness stand. Naturally, Mr. Reagan's lawyers opposed it. So did the Justice Department, which claims that his appearance would be "fraught with peril" for national security and international relations. Last week, Judge Gerhard Gesell quashed a subpoena for Mr. Reagan to appear. He said the defense had failed to support its contention that the illegal acts that Mr. North is accused of were authorized by Mr. Reagan.

The peril in an appearance by Mr. Reagan would not be to U.S. security or America's international relations: It would be to the former president's reputation and standing in history.

In any case, those quiet crowds seeking admittance to the courtroom may be on to something. This may not be yesterday's news after all. They may be witnessing history.

The Washington Post.



Thank Goodness for Dog Training

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — If you were to ask me, "Dave, what are the two words that summarize everything that you truly believe in, other than that beer should always be served in a chilled glass?" I would have to respond: "Dog obedience." I own two dogs, and both have been trained to respond immediately to my voice. For example, when we're outside, all I have to do is issue the following standard dog command: "Here, Earnest! Here, Zippy! C'mon! Here, doggies! Here! I said come HERE! You dogs COME HERE RIGHT NOW!! ARE YOU DOGS LISTENING TO ME?? HEY!!!" And instantly, both dogs, in unison, like a precision drill team, will continue trotting in random directions, sniffing the ground.

This is of course exactly what I want them to do. Dogs need to sniff the ground; it's how they keep abreast of current events. The ground is a giant newspaper, containing all kinds of late-breaking dog news items. We live next to an aircraft-carrier-size dog named Bear, who is constantly committing acts of prize-winning journalism around the neighborhood, and my dogs are major fans of his work. Each morning, while I am shouting commands at them, they race around and scrutinize the most recent installments of the ongoing Bear *oeuvre*, vibrating their bodies ecstatically to communicate their critical comments ("Bear has done it AGAIN!" "This is CLASSIC Bear!" etc.).

MEANWHILE

Of course you cannot achieve this level of obedience overnight. You have to take the time to understand that dogs have not always been peaceful domesticated animals who fulfill their nutritional requirements primarily by sidling up to the coffee table and snorking taco chips directly out of the bowl. Millions of years ago, dogs were fierce predators who roamed in hungry packs; if some unfortunate primitive man got caught out in the open, the dogs would surround him, knock him to the ground and, with saliva dripping from their wolf-like jaws, lick him to within an inch of his life. "Dammit, Bernice!" he would yell to primitive woman. "We got to get these dogs some professional obedience training!" This basically is still the situation today.

We had our larger dog, Earnest, professionally trained to "heel" by a very knowledgeable woman whose technique was to give commands in a gentle but firm voice; to consistently praise Earnest for obeying properly; and to every now and then, as a reminder, send 75,000 volts of electricity down the leash. At least that's how I assume she did it, because in no time she had Earnest heeling like Vice President Quayle. Whereas when I take Earnest for a "walk," I am frequently yanked horizontal by lunges of semi-nuclear force — Earnest could tow a bulldozer across Nebraska — so that, clinging desperately to the leash, I wind up bouncing gaily down the street behind Earnest at close to the federal speed limit, like a tin can tied to a newlywed couple's car.

But "heel" is not the only skill our dogs have mastered. They also know:

"Answer the Door" — When a person, real or imagined, comes to our house, both dogs charge violently at the front door, barking loudly enough to shatter glass, because they know, through instinct, that there is a bad guy out there and they MUST PROTECT THE HOUSE. So when we open the door, no matter who is standing there — a neighbor, a delivery person, Charles Manson holding a machete — the dogs barge RIGHT BY HIM and race outside, looking for the bad guy, who for some reason is never there, a mystery that always causes the dogs to come to skidding, four-legged stops and look around with expressions of extreme puzzlement. Foiled again! *He's a clever one, that bad guy!*

"Go to School" — The highlight, the absolute pinnacle, of our dogs' entire existence is riding in the car when we drive our son to school, an activity that gives them the opportunity to provide such vital services as barking at policemen and smearing dog snot all over the rear window. So, every morning, they monitor us carefully, and the instant we do something that indicates to them that our departure is imminent, such as we wake up, they sprint to the garage door and bark at it, in case we've forgotten where it is, then they sprint back to us and bark some more, to let us know they are ready to go, and then they sprint back to the garage door, then back to us, faster and faster, until they become barely visible blurs rocketing through the house at several hundred revolutions per minute, and you can just imagine how difficult it can be for us to make them understand the concept of "Saturday." One non-school morning my wife felt so sorry for them that she went out in her bathrobe and drove them around the neighborhood for a while, looking for things they could bark at.

So don't try to tell me dog training isn't worth it, O.K.? I can't hear you anyway, because there's a bad guy at the door.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

America, Israel and Compromise: Old Issue, New Debate

Steven Pearlstein suggests that the United States, by going "overboard" in aid to Israel, is interfering with the possibility of a compromise between Israel and its enemies. *("Israel: Does Aid Really Promote Compromise?" Opinion, March 15.)*

It was ironic and saddening to read on the same page *(100, 75 and 50 Years Ago)* about how Czechs in Prague "paraded mournfully" on March 14, 1939, "as they saw their state crumble away with the proclamation of Slovakia's independence." After six years and tens of millions dead on the battlefields of Europe, Czechoslovakia got a second chance, re-emerging in 1945 as an independent state.

Israelis are rightfully afraid that a compromise forced upon them by the superpowers could be fatal for the existence of Israel. The approximately four million Jews in Israel live on a narrow strip of land along the Mediterranean, 15 to 40 miles (24 to 65 kilometers) wide. We feel that history might not give us a second chance. Please, Mr. Pearlstein, consider this when discussing Israel's problems.

SHLOMO STERN.
Jerusalem.

Congratulations to Steven Pearlstein for his courage and for his thoughtful insight into the unique relationship between the United States and Israel, which certainly does not offer Israel any long-term security.

As an American Arab, I find that the right of U.S. citizens to express themselves on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is limited, especially if one is representing the Palestinian side. With the exception of U.S.-Soviet relations, there is no issue that affects U.S. security and interests more than the Israeli-Palestinian problem. Yet there is no public debate in America over the U.S.-Isreali relationship, and U.S. policy in the Middle East is held hostage to lawmakers' fears over their chances for reelection and campaign contributions.

The time has come for the U.S. leadership to actively pursue peace, and to secure freedom for Israelis and Palestinians. No doubt the world would be grateful for a peace that put an end to death, destruction and the dehumanization of people whose only "fault" is that they were born Palestinians.

American Jews, always in the vanguard of the fight for liberties and constitutional and institutional freedoms, should take the initiative.

SAMI JADALLAH.
Geneva.

Lobbying is a legitimate means of influencing U.S. policy. This aspect of citizen participation is not, as Mr. Pearlstein says, "helping to poison the well of American politics." Rather, it is a way of invigorating various streams of American ideas that flow into the decision-making process. The Israel lobby has every right to respond to Israel's critics, who have become more and more vocal.

In my personal contacts with American Jews (friends and family) I do not see "the single-minded focus on Israel" that Mr. Pearlstein mentions. If there is a desire in American Jewry "to forge a new relationship" with Israeli Jews and between the United States and Israel, I support this 100 percent. This relationship can be improved and strengthened throught personal contacts, visiting Israel, being knowledgeable about the historical and political situation in the Middle East, studying the Torah, being informed about the Moslem religion and understanding the Arab mentality.

The question is not whether U.S. aid promotes compromise but whether views such Mr. Pearlstein's promote understanding and tolerance of the complex issues that Israel has to deal with.

LESSA C. ROSKIN.
Jerusalem.

Six American presidents have regarded Israel to be a strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East. Why?

Israel provides strategic military assistance to the United States through intelligence gathering, testing of weaponry in battle, manufacturing parts for the U.S. arsenal and providing a potential base for the United States in the Middle East, if necessary, to protect its interests. Israel, as a democratic country, also provides moral and political assistance to the United States.

Israel is responding to militant, armed Arab children and adults who attack Israelis with bombs and rocks. For Mr. Pearlstein to suggest that Israel uses its military muscle against peaceful demonstrations is a distortion of the reality and an affront to those Israeli families whose members have been injured or killed.

MICHAEL ROSKIN.
Jerusalem.

Europe Needs Austria

In response to "An Ambivalent Europe Is Reconsidering Its Map" (Opinion, March 22) by Dominique Moïsi:

Any notion that Austria might sabotage a Euro-union as the "Trojan horse" of the Soviet Union is a fantasy. As the historical and cultural heart of Europe, Austria has centuries of experience in the area of multinational unity. And any ties it may have with Eastern Europe should be welcomed. West German membership in the European Community has never been questioned because of its much more concrete interest in things Eastern.

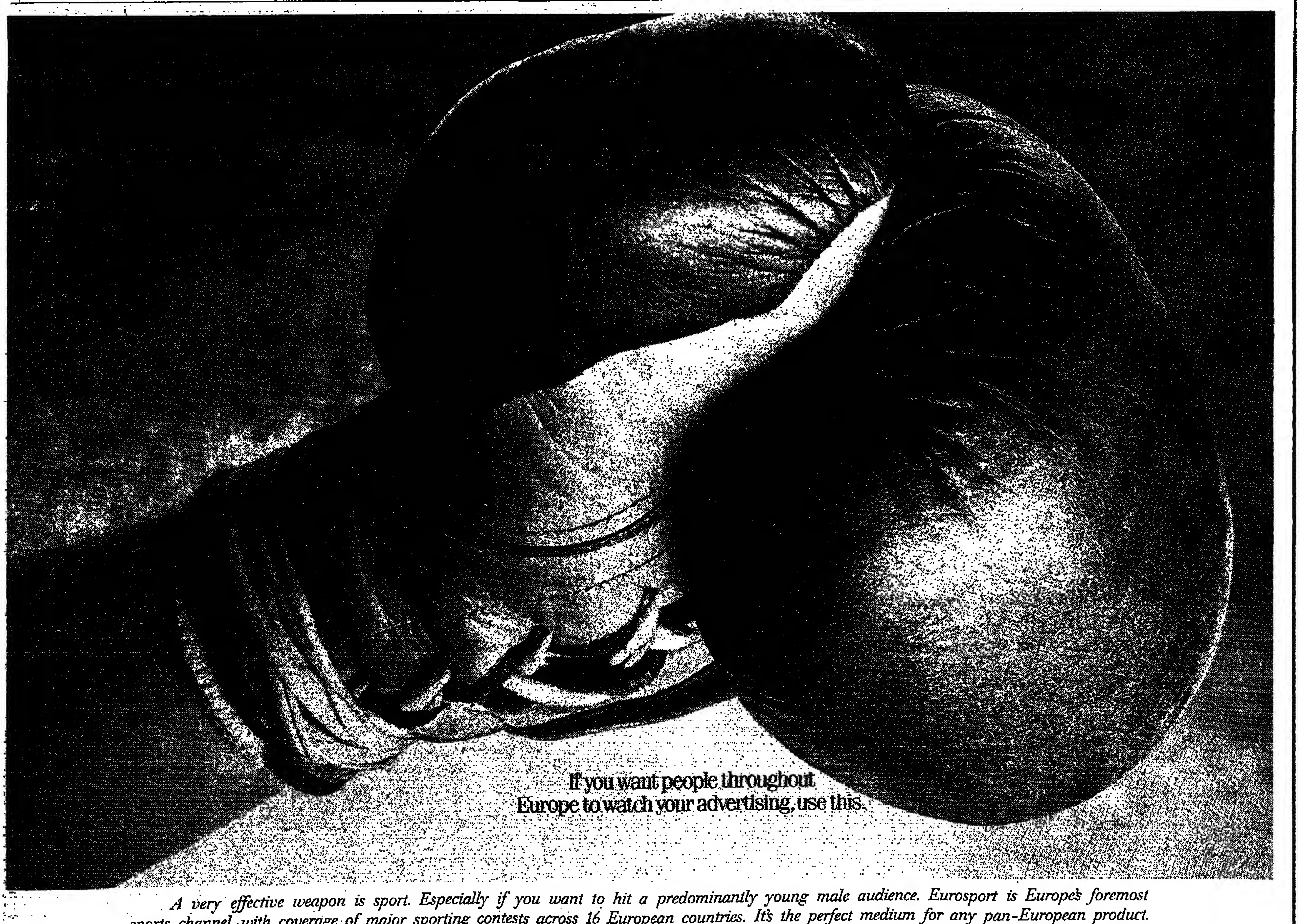
ROBERT VAN DASSANOWSKY.
Los Angeles.

Facts of Life on French TV

We were puzzled by Richard Reeves's comment that his youngest daughter escaped exposure to sex and violence on French television only to discover it on American screens *("The Television Fare Is Sickening," Meanwhile, March 23)*. Two years ago our children found the French fare extremely "informative." Movies were not edited for television, prime time programs and commercials displayed nudity, and channels broadcast soft-porn shows like "Sexy Folies."

Obviously one can monitor what a child watches (although predicting what will be in commercials can be tricky), but the United States does not have a monopoly on "trash TV."

SUSAN and SCOTT DUPREE.
Singapore.



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Israel to Release Some Arabs During Shamir's Visit to U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel will release several hundred Palestinian prisoners as a goodwill gesture during the visit to the United States of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, security sources said.

Mr. Shamir, who arrived in New York on Tuesday, is to meet President George Bush on Wednesday in what an Israeli official said was "the most serious test" of the prime minister's political life.

The prime minister will fly into Washington a few hours before the departure of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who met Mr. Bush and other U.S. officials Monday and Tuesday.

In Israel, officials said Tuesday that the prisoner release was in response to U.S. pressure for an easing of repression against the nearly 16-month Arab uprising in the occupied territories.

They said that senior political activists as well as dozens of children under the age of 14 would be among those released. "All in all it could be more than 700 prisoners," a source said.

Palestinian activists, asserting that the releases were an attempt to influence Mr. Bush, said that they would step up demonstrations in the occupied territories to show that the uprising would continue until it attained its political goals.

Aryeh Ramot Shefman, head of the military's civil administration in the Gaza Strip, said that the army would release hundreds of administrative detainees held without trial at the Ketziot detention camp in the Negev. Israel is holding about 5,000 Palestinians arrested during the uprising, including about 1,000 at Ketziot.

He said the prisoners would be released in time for Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting, which begins late this week. Mosques will be reopened and soldiers will be ordered to stay away from them during prayers, unless provoked, he added.

In addition, two Gaza schools are to be reopened.

But security sources said that Mr. Shamir would not meet other U.S. requests, including the withdrawal of troops from Arab cities and the easing of taxes on the 1.75 million Palestinians under occupation.

The Bush administration has called on Mr. Shamir to bring "fresh ideas" to Washington on the crisis in the occupied territories and the broader Mideast situation.

In a meeting Monday with Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Bush gave some idea of what he had in mind, saying that a "properly structured international conference could play a useful role" in advancing the cause of Middle East peace.

"Egypt and the United States share the goals of security for Israel, end of the occupation and achievement of Palestinian political rights," he said.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Mubarak had told Mr. Bush that he did not favor a proposal by Mr. Shamir to hold Israeli-supervised elections in the occupied territories. Mr. Mubarak urged the president to lobby for an international Middle East peace conference by early next year, but Mr. Bush remained vague on the time frame.

Mr. Shamir has resisted the idea of an international conference, saying that it could be used to pressure Israel into making concessions that would endanger its security.

Before leaving Jerusalem on Tuesday, he reaffirmed his opposition to such a conference and to ending Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The aim of the talks in the United States is to exchange ideas and opinions with the administration and to estimate together the chances for opening peace negotiations," Mr. Shamir said.

He added, according to a spokesman: "We trust that the Americans oppose the international conference and still prefer the road of direct negotiations which has already brought one peace treaty."

Mr. Bush's comments to Mr. Mubarak received a cautious welcome Tuesday from senior officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Farouk Kaddoumi, foreign minister-designate in a Palestinian state proclaimed last November, described the statement as a "positive sign." But he added: "We should not be convinced by words, as they must be followed by clear stands explaining their meanings."

U.S. officials in Washington said that Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d would publicly express disappointment if Mr. Shamir did not break new ground, the Jerusalem Post said.

Mr. Mubarak, meeting members of Congress on Tuesday, defended the scope and pace of economic change in Egypt and said that his country needed continued high levels of U.S. economic assistance.

Mr. Mubarak hopes that the Congress will approve new weapons sales once they are formally proposed by the Bush administration and that $230 million in U.S. economic aid will be released.

(Reuters, AP, AFP, UPI)

Joseph Barrak/Agence France-Presse

Lebanese Christians in Beirut in their apartment Tuesday after it was struck by a Syrian shell.

Arab League Drafts Beirut Truce Plan

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — As artillery duels between Moslem and Christian forces in Lebanon continued Tuesday, Arab mediators began pushing for a two-month truce to give peace efforts time to succeed.

Three weeks of shelling pitting Christian units of the regular army and militia irregulars against Syrian forces and their Lebanese Moslem allies have killed 129 people and wounded nearly 500, according to police and hospital records.

The daily paper An Nahar estimated that property losses were already higher than in any single year of the 15-year-old civil war.

Arab diplomats and local news media said the cease-fire proposal was brought to the Syrian capital Damascus on Tuesday by Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti foreign minister heading a mediation committee on Lebanon.

He was accompanied by Chadli Klibi, the secretary general of the 21-nation Arab League, which had set up the committee of six Arab foreign ministers.

A call for calm issued earlier by the league's Council of Foreign Ministers was ignored by the warring factions.

The proposed truce calls for a suspension of blockades that the rival sides have imposed. Moslems closed all crossing points between their Syrian-policed areas and the Christian enclave after the Christian army commander, Major General Michel Aoun, had imposed an air-and-sea siege of Moslem seaports.

Sheikh Sabah and Mr. Klibi were scheduled to meet in Damascus on Wednesday with Moslem and leftist militia commanders.

Christian leaders were invited to meet with them in Amman, Jordan, on Thursday. The mediators are reluctant to come to Beirut.

The panel had already met with General Aoun and his rival, Dr. Selim Hoss, the head of a predominantly Moslem cabinet. It also consulted with Moslem and Christian clerics.

[France has been in contact with the United States, the Soviet Union, Syria and the Arab League, trying to promote a truce, Agence France-Presse reported from Beirut.]

The positions of the two sides seem irreconcilable. General Aoun has insisted that the conflict is between himself and the Syrians, and that only the formation of a joint security committee of Lebanese and Syrian officers can check the violence.

But Damascus said that it was not involved and that only General Aoun's ouster and an end to the blockade against Moslem harbors would restore calm.

■ Aoun Sees Long War

General Aoun told the Paris newspaper Le Monde, published Tuesday, that the Lebanese should be ready for a long war with Syria.

"I advise the population to organize itself to hold out a long time," he said. "It is the best way of cutting short a war of liberation imposed by the occupier."

ROYALS: *British Gossip Update*

(Continued from page 1)

to Hong Kong and checked into the Adventist Hospital for treatment of possibly disfiguring facial injuries.

She checked out Tuesday morning, according to a hospital spokesman, who told Reuters news agency that he did not know her whereabouts. "I am not privy to that and I don't want to be privy to that," he said.

Miss Bordes does employ the services of a lawyer, Tim Taylor, who told the assembled tabloid reporters in Bali last week that she was prepared to tell her true-life story to anybody willing to pay at least £300,000 ($510,000) for it.

According to the Sun, the lawyer said that she had never posed a security risk or slept with a cabinet minister or member of Parliament — but that she had gone to Libya, knew that her friend Ahmed was involved in the Libyan security service's activities and was acquainted with the ubiquitous Saudi arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi.

Roy Jenkins, a former Commons member now in the House of Lords, told the Independent newspaper that attendance at Commons debates had dwindled "since the members of that chamber decided, prime minister's question time and a few other occasions apart, that it was preferable to work with their research assistants in their rooms than to listen to speeches."

Holders of House of Commons security passes are now subject to spot checks, although the two members of parliament who employed Miss Bordes as a researcher have been exonerated of any wrongdoing.

Soviets to Vote In Run-Off Polls

Reuters

MOSCOW — Run-off elections will be held Sunday in Soviet electoral districts where more than two candidates competed in the legislative elections March 26 and none took 50 percent of the vote, Tass said Tuesday.

Tass said that 274 of the 2,250 seats in the new Congress of People's Deputies were still undecided. In districts where only one or two candidates ran and still failed to take 50 percent, a new election with different candidates will take place on May 14.

CUBA: *Rights Activists Arrested as Gorbachev Visits*

(Continued from page 1)

sembly, although the government did not extend a permit.

The government has broadened its tolerance of Cuba's small human rights groups over the last two years, allowing them to hold indoor meetings and press conferences. But it has barred all public demonstrations.

Mr. Sánchez, whose commission monitors rights but does not engage in openly political activities, said that Mr. Martinez's party had hoped to attract a few hundred people to its demonstration. Mr. Sánchez said that party members had told him they would still try to go ahead with the protest.

"But I'm sure it will fail now," Mr. Sánchez said.

Among those arrested was Esteban González y González, a teacher who on Friday announced the existence of a five-month-old secret opposition organization called the Movement for Democratic Integration, which hoped to organize nonviolent civil disobedience protests against the government.

Also arrested was Roberto Bahamonde, who last month became the first Cuban in recent memory who is not a Communist Party member to attempt to run for election to the National Assembly. Party authorities first blocked Mr. Bahamonde from presenting his candidacy, then reversed their position and allowed him to run. He was defeated in an election where an unusual number of voters abstained.

The Cuban government dismisses the human rights movement as a minute minority of the population whose importance is wildly exaggerated by the American press. A National Assembly representative, Feliz Moreno Suarez, said: "They don't represent anything but themselves and our enemies 90 miles to the north."

Mr. Gorbachev, who arrived in Cuba on Sunday, was scheduled to leave Wednesday morning for London, where he will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

■ A Softening Toward U.S.

Mr. Gorbachev signaled Tuesday that he and Fidel Castro were prepared to work for improved East-West relations, suggesting some softening in the Cuban leader's rigid anti-Americanism, The Associated Press reported from Havana.

In an interview with the Soviet news agency Tass, Mr. Gorbachev said that a central topic of his talks with Mr. Castro was the "new thinking" in Soviet foreign policy — an approach that seeks to ease world tensions by reducing military commitments abroad and negotiating settlements of regional disputes that threaten to bring the superpowers into conflict.

Mr. Gorbachev emphasized in the interview that he and Mr. Castro spoke about the greater understanding being shown by the West.

"It is generally felt that there is mounting aspiration in the world for better relations," he said, "and I think that the Soviet Union and Cuba understand their responsibilities and, as always, they will be at their best."

Tass said that the talks had also touched on relations with the United States, with Mr. Castro noting that Cuba "always has been prepared for normalization of relations with the United States. However, we so far have not seen a corresponding wish from Washington's side."

Mr. Castro and Mr. Gorbachev signed a 25-year bilateral accord that the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said dashed all speculation about a rift between Havana and Moscow and ratified their "traditional relations."

Bush to Widen European Visit At End of May

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President George Bush announced Tuesday that he would visit Italy, West Germany and Britain late next month in addition to his planned participation at a meeting of NATO heads of government in Brussels.

At a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Bush stood with representatives of 15 other allied countries and hailed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on its 40th anniversary as "the most successful alliance in history."

Without providing specific dates or details of his itinerary, he then said, "Next month I will travel to Europe to attend the NATO summit in Brussels as well to visit allied leaders in Rome, Bonn and London."

Aides said that Mr. Bush would visit Rome before attending the May 29 and 30 meeting in Brussels and then would stop briefly in Bonn and London.

Hemingway Is Saluted by A Gorbachev

New York Times Service

HAVANA — For some, a trip to the Hemingway Museum, a house on the outskirts of Havana where Ernest Hemingway lived for many years, seemed a strange outing for Raisa Gorbachev, the wife of the Soviet leader.

But Hemingway, whose works are favorites of Mr. Castro, has almost as big a following in the Soviet Union as he has here, and the visit by Mrs. Gorbachev was expected to be well-received back home.

In a note in the guest book, Mrs. Gorbachev described the American writer as "a great humanist and great citizen."

She told reporters that her favorite Hemingway books were "The Sun Also Rises" and "The Old Man and the Sea," the story of a Cuban fisherman.

SWISS: *A Scandal Soils the Image*

(Continued from page 1)

ic institutions as a whole," said a newspaper, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

The scandal — as well as recent scandals involving insider trading and fortunes deposited by deposed dictators — has generated a fierce debate over whether Switzerland has become a haven for dirty money and whether it needs tougher laws to police the money sloshing around the nation.

Some officials have called for a law that would punish bankers if they are negligent in failing to discover that depositors are laundering money. The usually phlegmatic bankers are screaming that they are being made scapegoats and being asked to serve as police detectives.

"Some people in certain banks seem to feel that they don't have a big moral or personal responsibility to be superconcerned where this or that money comes from," a U.S. official said. "Sometimes you have to tap these businessmen on the shoulder and say, 'Not only do you have a moral responsibility to help us out, but you have a legal responsibility, too.'"

The scandal started to snowball last November when prosecutors in Ticino, a canton in southern Switzerland, arrested two Lebanese brothers, Barkev and Jean Magharian, who are suspected of running a money-laundering operation.

Dick Marty, the Ticino prosecutor, said the Magharians channeled about $1.3 billion through Swiss banks and currency trading companies from 1985 to 1988. He said that he could not be certain how much of the money came from the drug trade, but that he knew $36 million came from a cocaine dealer in Los Angeles. The two brothers are being held in investigative custody, and Swiss officials have not formally charged them with a crime.

On March 8, the Magharian brothers were indicted in California for conspiracy to launder drug money, and two days later they were indicted in New York for selling cocaine. The United States has asked Swiss officials to hold the brothers pending formal extradition proceedings.

"The increase in money laundering is only the consequence of increased international drug traffic and ties to organized crime," said Paolo Bernasconi, a law professor and former prosecutor. "Unfortunately our nation's authorities have understood that only belatedly."

Embarrassed by this scandal, the Swiss insist that they are no more of a magnet for dirty money than other countries with strong bank secrecy laws, including Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

"Dirty money is everywhere," said Robert Jeker, president of Crédit Suisse, a major Swiss bank that prosecutors say handled some of the Magharians' money. "It's all over the world, and of course there will be some here as there is some in other countries."

Mr. Jeker suggested that the best way to stop laundering would be to require people carrying large sums of money to declare the amounts when entering or leaving Switzerland. Drug couriers would thus find it difficult to deposit illicit money because they would first need to obtain a government stamp at the border.

But some bankers are attacking Mr. Jeker, asserting that Switzerland has become a banking center because of the ease with which people can transfer money into and out of the country.

One twist to the affair is that while Mrs. Kopp was justice minister, she pushed for a strong money-laundering law that would punish for up to five years people who sought to conceal the criminal origin of money. Although there is little dispute about how that should apply to drug traffickers, a debate rages about how it would affect bankers.

"Many people are talking about criminalizing negligence," said Andreas Hubschmid, first secretary of the Swiss Bankers Association. "A basic principle of law is you don't send someone to jail for being negligent."

But Markus Lusser, the president of Switzerland's central bank, takes another view, suggesting that some Swiss bankers are too eager to accept money of dubious origin.

PARAGUAY: *Burying the Past*

(Continued from page 1)

large subsidies and run like political fiefdoms. Money-losing state companies, such as a $400-million cement plant and a massive steel mill, have been put up for sale to private bidders.

The government also eliminated the system of preferential exchange rates that inflated the worth of the guarani, the Paraguayan currency. The system granted state companies cheap dollar imports while virtually forcing exporters to smuggle their cotton goods and soy products out of the country for hard currency.

But the plan for early elections has drawn criticism. The voting will be conducted under the old electoral law whereby the party that wins a simple majority is rewarded with two-thirds of the congressional seats, leaving the other parties to divide the remaining third.

The elections will come just three months after the coup. The electoral law puts the newly enfranchised opposition at an almost impossible disadvantage against the governing Colorado Party.

The timing also works against efforts to complete a registry of voters. In recent weeks, opposition parties have complained of intimidation and a lack of registry forms in zones traditionally controlled by the Colorado Party.

A recent opinion poll showed General Rodriguez with a 52-percent-to-16-percent lead over Mr. Laino, his principal rival.

The government has said it will allow international observers to monitor the elections.

The Global Newspaper.

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The different courses, which will be taught by the same members of the Harvard Law Faculty who traditionally teach them at Harvard, will offer an insight into the legislation and business practices in the international field.

The program is not only aimed at Lawyers but also at those professionals mindful of the increasing need for an awareness of international trends.

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On March 24, in the early morning hours, a disastrous accident happened in the waters of Prince William Sound, Alaska. By now you all know that our tanker, the Exxon Valdez, hit a submerged reef and lost 240,000 barrels of oil into the waters of the Sound.

We believe that Exxon has moved swiftly and competently to minimize the effect this oil will have on the environment, fish and other wildlife. Further, I hope that you know we have already committed several hundred people to work on the cleanup. We also will meet our obligations to all those who have suffered damage from the spill.

Finally, and most importantly, I want to tell you how sorry I am that this accident took place. We at Exxon are especially sympathetic to the residents of Valdez and the people of the State of Alaska. We cannot, of course, undo what has been done. But I can assure you that since March 24, the accident has been receiving our full attention and will continue to do so.

L. G. Rawl
Chairman

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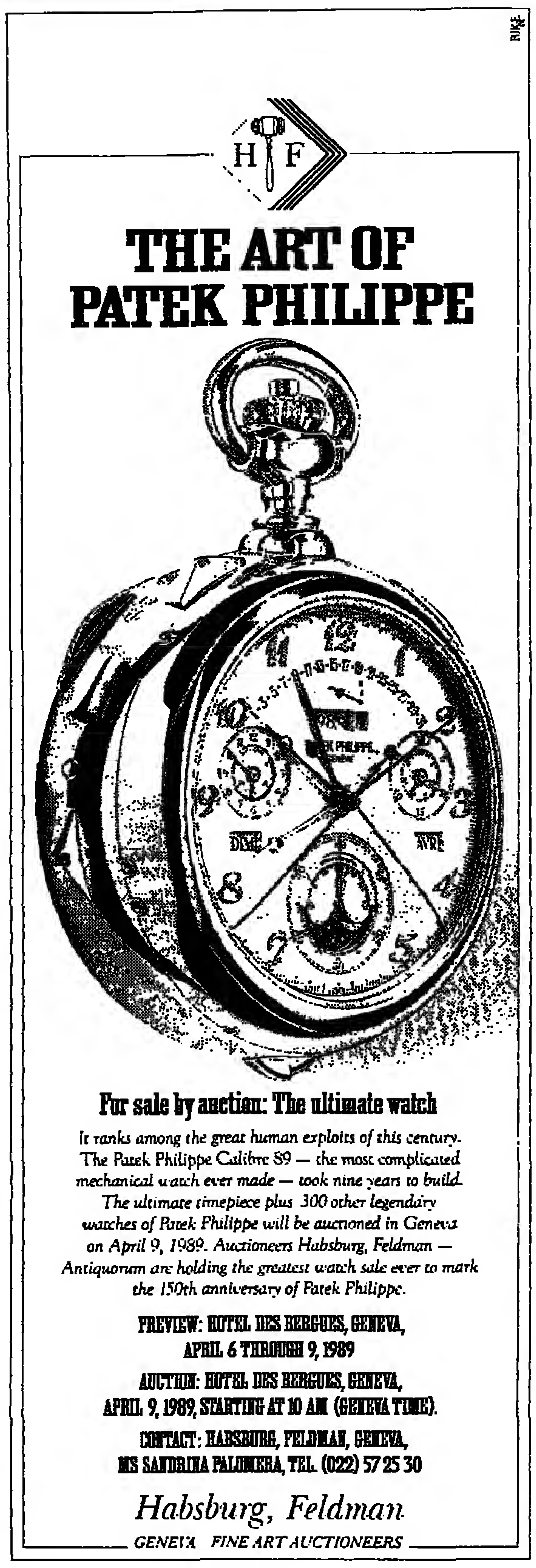

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It ranks among the great human exploits of this century. The Patek Philippe Calibre 89 — the most complicated mechanical watch ever made — took nine years to build. The ultimate timepiece plus 300 other legendary watches of Patek Philippe will be auctioned in Geneva on April 9, 1989. Auctioneers Habsburg, Feldman — Antiquorum are holding the greatest watch sale ever to mark the 150th anniversary of Patek Philippe.

PREVIEW: HOTEL DES BERGUES, GENEVA,
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ARTS / LEISURE

A Demanding but Distant 'Lear'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Jonathan Miller opens his second season at the Old Vic with a characteristically intelligent, demanding and emotionally distant "King Lear," a tragedy to which he returns as director for the third time in 20 years, this time with a leading player (Eric Porter) who also started to work on the king 20 years ago at Stratford.

This is therefore a Lear derived from much experience, and none the worse for that. Dressed in costumes that are anonymously medieval, and set by Richard Hudson against a huge wall of dark bricks that only occasionally gets raised to reveal further walls behind it, the production resolutely refuses to play to the heart rather than the mind. Even Lear's final return with the dead Cordelia in his arms comes as something of an anticlimax after the avenging angel Edgar (Peter Eyre) has come back in a bright white light to herald the end of a fundamentally Christian tale of redemption through loss.

Miller also seems to see this as an essentially familial and domestic tragedy. Such usual set pieces as the blinding of Gloucester and the arrival of Cordelia's French army all happen offstage, so as not to distract from the intensity of a chamber piece. What we get is a power play of everlasting topicality. At a time of urban blight and inner-city poverty, Lear's Heath comes to resemble a London parking lot inhabited by the King and his Fool as characters perennially waiting for Godot in some Beckett nightmare, rather than the more traditional figures of Shakespearian history.

THE LONDON STAGE

Miller's casting is also somewhat unusual, with Peter Bayliss as a Fool old enough to be Lear's elder brother, and both Gemma Jones and Frances De La Tour playing the evil sisters Goneril and Regan, at least for the first half of the play, more akin to a couple of social-security inspectors having to deal with a recalcitrant old pensioner than the usual royal vampires.

Paul Rogers as Gloucester and Kim Thomson as Cordelia seem less assuredly cast, however, and there is a price to be paid for so arid and cerebral a rendering as this. Not even at the last are we ever moved to anything other than intellectual reflection on the nature of power and its loss.

There is a genuine shortage now of supporting players with anything like adequate verse-speaking experience. From a nation that once prided itself on the ability to find if not a Hamlet then at least a Horatio in every small-town theater company, we seem to have degenerated into one where only leading actors have the faintest idea what Shakespeare should sound like, and as a result the teamwork, even after several weeks of Miller tutorials, is decidedly shaky.

For all that, across an increasingly dark stage occasionally animated by clouds of billowing silk for the storm scenes, we get a bright new insight into the play as a study in both barbarism and eventual Christian revival.

□

At the Barbican Pit, "Restoration" is a much-adapted version of a play by Edward Bond first seen at the Royal Court almost a decade ago.

Its plot is still centrally concerned with Lord Are, a decadent period dandy who inadvertently manages to run a sword through his wife one breakfast, while she is impersonating the family ghost. Remarking to his faithful servant memorably that "a man cannot think with his dead wife sprawled across the carpet," his lordship then manages to pin the crime on the servant.

So much for Act I. From there on, a play that begins as a jet-black comedy thriller built onto a satire of Restoration comedy morality develops into rather more typical Bondage, a jaundiced look at the British social and economic class structure interspersed with some savagely Brechtian songs about the recent conflict in the Falklands.

The consequences of all that may be anachronistic enough, but there is a rich and dark humorous energy here that carries "Restoration" across some very long bridges over wide theatrical chasms. Because Bond has realized that Restoration comedies contain within their conventions a great deal of the truth about England even today, he is able to use those conventions to comment on the unchanging nature of injustice, and through a curious mix of parody and satire we end up with contemporary Congreve.

Simon Russell Beale in the arch-aristocrat role that made a star of Simon Callow is equally outrageously camp, and Pip Hinton sings heartbreakingly the song of a Falklands mother politically unable to weep for her son. While Bond has not yet cured all the structural or time-lapse problems that his ambitious design has led him into, Roger Michell's direction of the RSC manages to make the play look far more coherent than it often is.

□

On the main Barbican stage, the nine-hour "Plantagenets" epic carved out of the three parts of "Henry VI" and "Richard III" dominates the RSC repertoire for the London summer after its Stratford success last October.

There have been some minor casting changes, but the vast panoramic sweep of Adrian Noble's production does not really depend on individual performances any more than the Battle of Bosworth depended on Richard's need of a horse, despite the crookback's dying lament.

Simon Annand

Peter Eyre (Edgar), Paul Rogers (Earl of Gloucester) in "Lear."

If at all possible, head for the Barbican on one of the Saturdays (April 15, May 6, June 3, 10, 17, July 1) when, starting at 10 A.M. the cycle runs through the day with breaks at lunchtime and early evening; only then do you get a sense of the full panorama of Shakespearian history and the scale of this marathon-Bardathon undertaking.

A Private Eye Scans Pop Records and Finds Most Wanting

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — *"California, the department-store state. The most of everything and the best of nothing. Here we go again. You're not human tonight, Marlowe."*

The bassist Charlie Haden picked a passage from Raymond Chandler's "The Little Sister" (extracted here) for the liner notes accompanying "In Angel City" (Verve), the new album by his Quartet West. The universally esteemed Haden attracted nationwide attention when he came to New York from Los Angeles with Ornette Coleman in the late '50s. Like all the best bassists, he combines intellect, empathy and physical strength. The entire structure collapses when the bass blows it. Along with Charles Mingus, who also grew up in Los Angeles, Haden is one of the few to be capable of leadership as well. His tough and vulnerable jazz resembles Raymond Chandler's prose.

Trouble is, Marlowe's bleariness tends to rub off. You begin to look at the world through his morbid lens. Worse yet, this focus is perfect for reviewing records. Philip Marlowe would have made a great music critic. Here we go again.

- LA LEGENDE DES EAGLES (French WEA): "Hotel California," "Desperado," "Heartache Tonight," "Life in the Fast Lane" and other evidence of intelligent life in Los Angeles in the '70s.

"The cars were so few now that the headlights hurt. . . . The homes of screen stars. Screen stars, phooey. The veterans of a thousand beds. Hold it, Marlowe, you're not human tonight."

- HUEY LEWIS AND THE NEWS, "Small World" (Chrysalis): After "Sports" and "Fore" sold a total of 15 million copies, Huey Lewis and the ("we couldn't spell weather") News decided to risk making a more adventurous album. The resulting hard-swinging "Small World" sold about zilch. Good as it is, adventurous it's not. If straight-ahead in-the-slot back-beat rock is adventure, my name is Stan Getz, who, by the way, solos on the title track. His weaving and bobbing would be a good bet to win the "best jazz on a rock record" prize, if there was such a thing. And there are far too many candidates to award any one of them the prize for "best quality commercial disaster."

"You've got the wrong attitude, Marlowe."

- ALBERT MANGELSDORFF, And Members of the Klaus Lage Band, "Listen and Lay Back" (Dino): Mangelsdorff is more than the most original stylist in West Germany, he reinvented his instrument. The trombone never sounded like this before and will never be the same again. John Lewis, leader of the Modern Jazz Quartet, calls him "one of the three most important trombone players in jazz." After 40 uncompromising exploratory jazz albums with average sales of 2,000 copies, the 60-year-old Mangelsdorff (accompanied by the band of a popular German rock singer) has applied his mix of melodicism, bluesiness and precision to material like Bobby Gentry's "Ode to Billy Joe," Jagger's and Richards's "Angie" and the Jimi Hendrix vehicle "Hey Joe." He is defensive, there have been intimations of selling out: "I love playing melodies, what's wrong with that?" This album is a hit.

Christian Rose (2)

On a mixed bag of new records: Mangelsdorff, Charlie Haden.

"Tired men in dusty coupés and sedans winced and tightened their grip on the wheel and ploughed on north and west towards home and dinner, an evening with the sports page, the blasting of the radio, the whining of their spoiled children and the gabble of their silly wives."

- "DYLAN AND THE DEAD" (CBS): The songwriter sounds astonished to be having so much fun singing his old songs; he squeals in the middle of bridges. Like Guitar George, this band knows all the chords — something to be Grateful for with Dylan backup bands. In fact, it's more like Dylan backing up the Grateful Dead. Thanks to the miracle of CD technology, "Joey," an appalling dirge in honor of the mobster Joey Gallo ("one day they blew him down in a clam bar") can be de-programmed.

"There ought to be a monument to the man who invented neon lights. . . . There's a boy who really made something out of nothing."

- GIL EVANS AND STEVE LACY, "Paris Blues" (Owl): The last album (recorded in Paris, December, 1987) by the late Svengali of large-ensemble orchestration is, ironically, as part of a duo. But Evans's keyboard voicings are reflections of rather than substitutes for his cross-voiced multi-colored sections, and Lacy's full-bodied, agile, space-riddled soprano saxophone is orchestral by itself. (Home-taping tip — an eloquent version of "Goodbye Pork-Pie Hat," Mingus's tribute to Lester Young.) Less may not be more in this case, but it is certainly not less. More than enough.

"No moon, no fuss, hardly a sound of the surf. None of the harsh wild smell of the sea . . ."

- COWBOY JUNKIES, "The Trinity Session (RCA): Terms of success are currently such that seven smart Canadians readily admit they chose their name for shock value. A cross between Emmylou Harris and The Velvet Underground, their versions of Hank Williams's "I'm So Lonesome I could Cry" and Lou Reed's "Sweet Jane" make the already gloomy originals seem like square dances in comparison. This fine and mature (and popular, number 30 and rising) debut album adds new dimension to the meaning of downer. Singing the traditional "Mining for Gold," Margo Timmins sets the frequency for a style her brother guitarist Michael calls "perfect 3 A.M. music." Abandon all hope of sleep, ye who enter here.

" . . . the great fat solid Pacific trudging into shore like a scrubwoman going home."

New Crazy Horse: A Saloon No More

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new Crazy Horse threw open its doors to general rejoicing with a gala premiere last week. Its latest revue, "Porte-Jarretelles Blues '89" (Garter-Belt Blues '89), will delight all in search of exuberant entertainment.

Alain Bernardin, who founded the celebrated cabaret on Avenue George V in 1951 and is its proprietor and producer, has won international fame for his audacious spectacles. He has taken the striptease of the lowly American burlesque and elevated it into something of a stage art, lending erotic visions sardonic humor and inventive conceits.

Three months ago the subterranean playhouse closed for reconstruction. Originally it was designed as a cowboy saloon such as seen in Western movies — its spectators sat on stools at tiny tables with a minimum of elbow room.

Now the Crazy Horse has a new look. Its seating capacity has been expanded from 250 to 420, and the performing space has been tripled. The stools and tables of old have been replaced with rows of red velvet fauteuils and its auditorium is that of an exquisitely intimate theater. The quondam saloon has become an elegant salon.

The curtain parts with the roll of drums and a burst of martial music, and the Changing of the Guards at Buckingham Palace is enacted. The soldiers, however, are women in bearskin bonnets and scanty dress. This stirring number is punningly labeled, "God Save Our Bareskins!" A bevy of beauties is beheld in silhouettes in Chinese shadow manner in "Singing in the Shower." There is a macabre thrill to a "Funereal Adagio" episode in which women glide as ghostly dancing partners. In the background stands an upright, empty coffin, its rim embroidered with purple neon.

Top novelty acts alternate with the production numbers. Rudy Coby clowns as a man with four legs. Les Bubb is at the mercy of his trunk as it pulls him against his will this way and that. He discovers that a silver toy balloon has the weight of a Mack truck. Best of all is the Blackwits marionette session, "Tin Can Alley," with its puppets as comic strip worms yodeling blues the while a funny-paper tomcat utilizes a skeleton of a fish as his guitar.

Bernardin as director imposes a rapid tempo on the entire show. The extraordinary lighting effect denotes his painter's knowledge of colors and design. The dance interludes, embellished by the choreography of Molly Molloy, are remote from the routine. Jacques Morali's compositions matches the varying moods. This glittering revue has throughout an exotic splendor and zest.

Israel Suspends Stage Censorship

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The Israeli parliament has approved a bill to cancel censorship of plays for a two-year trial period, a spokeswoman said.

The bill left film censorship intact, said Sara Itzhaki, spokeswoman for the 120-member Knesset.

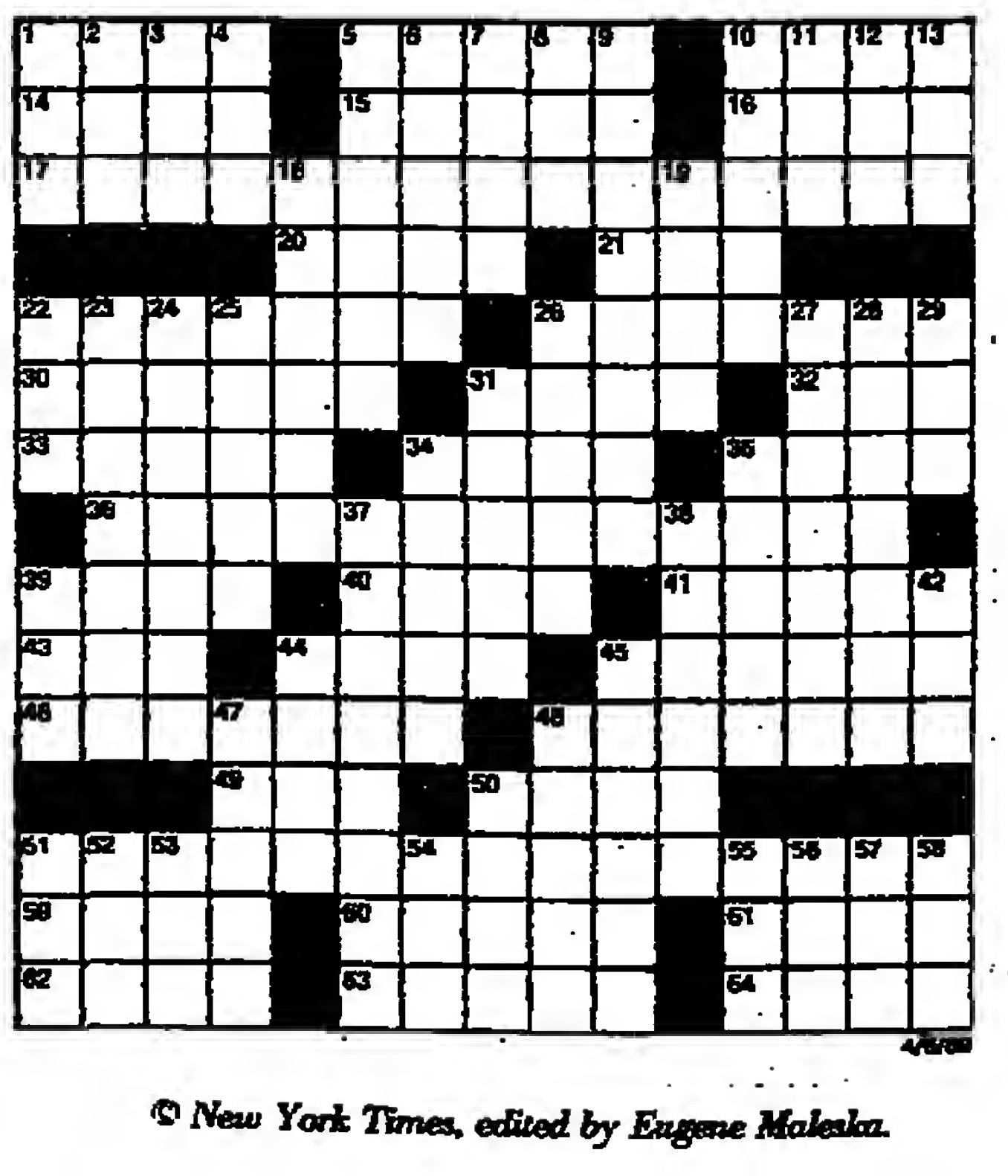
The law curbs the powers of the Theater and Film Censorship Board, which reviews movies and plays suggested for showing in the country.

ACROSS

1 Theme of this puzzle
5 Author Godden
10 Catch a glimpse of
14 Entertainer Adams
15 Cause to walk on air
16 Black, in Nantes
17 Some things to 1 Across on
20 Ferber or Millay
21 V.I.P. in a corp.
22 Seeks lofty goals
26 Commenced
30 Swain
31 Way of going
32 Manta, e.g
33 "Stormy Weather" composer
34 Woody's boy
35 Very dry
36 Something to 1 Across on
39 Camera part
40 Attention getter
41 Root of many of our words
43 Work unit
44 Bearing
45 Actress Rita
46 Attacks
48 Branch off
49 Gypsy's horse
50 He wrote "Rule, Britannia"
51 Something to 1 Across on
59 Start at poker
60 Bestow
61 Candy striper, for one
62 Fling
63 Garment for a ranee
64 Right cross or jab

DOWN

1 "Charlotte's ——": E. B. White
2 Deposed dictator —— Amin
3 "To —— With Love"
4 —— up (bothered)
5 More rubicund
6 European lancers
7 Southern Mexican
8 And so forth: Abbr.
9 Response to a stimulus
10 Biblical witch's home
11 —— Hurok, memorable impresario
12 Symbol of easiness
13 Abbr. at the bottom of a letter
18 Wading birds
19 Without a mixer
22 A king of Judah
23 They ride the waves
24 Pier supports
25 Anatomical passages
26 Ore.'s capital
27 He pays for the meal
28 Adornment on a lobe
29 Change color
31 Untrained
34 The phoenix rises from these
35 Gawk
37 Residue, in mining
38 Untidy one
39 Winding herd's locale
42 Ark builder, to Italians
44 Borneo seaport
45 Tiny
47 Copperfield's second wife
48 Male honeybee
50 Distantly
51 Morris or Garfield
52 Yoko
53 "—— a Lovely Day Today"
54 Ex-coach Parseghian
55 Actor Hunter
56 Feel poorly
57 Altar words
58 Unused



4/5/89

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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F	R	I	G	I	D		C	A	N	O	N			
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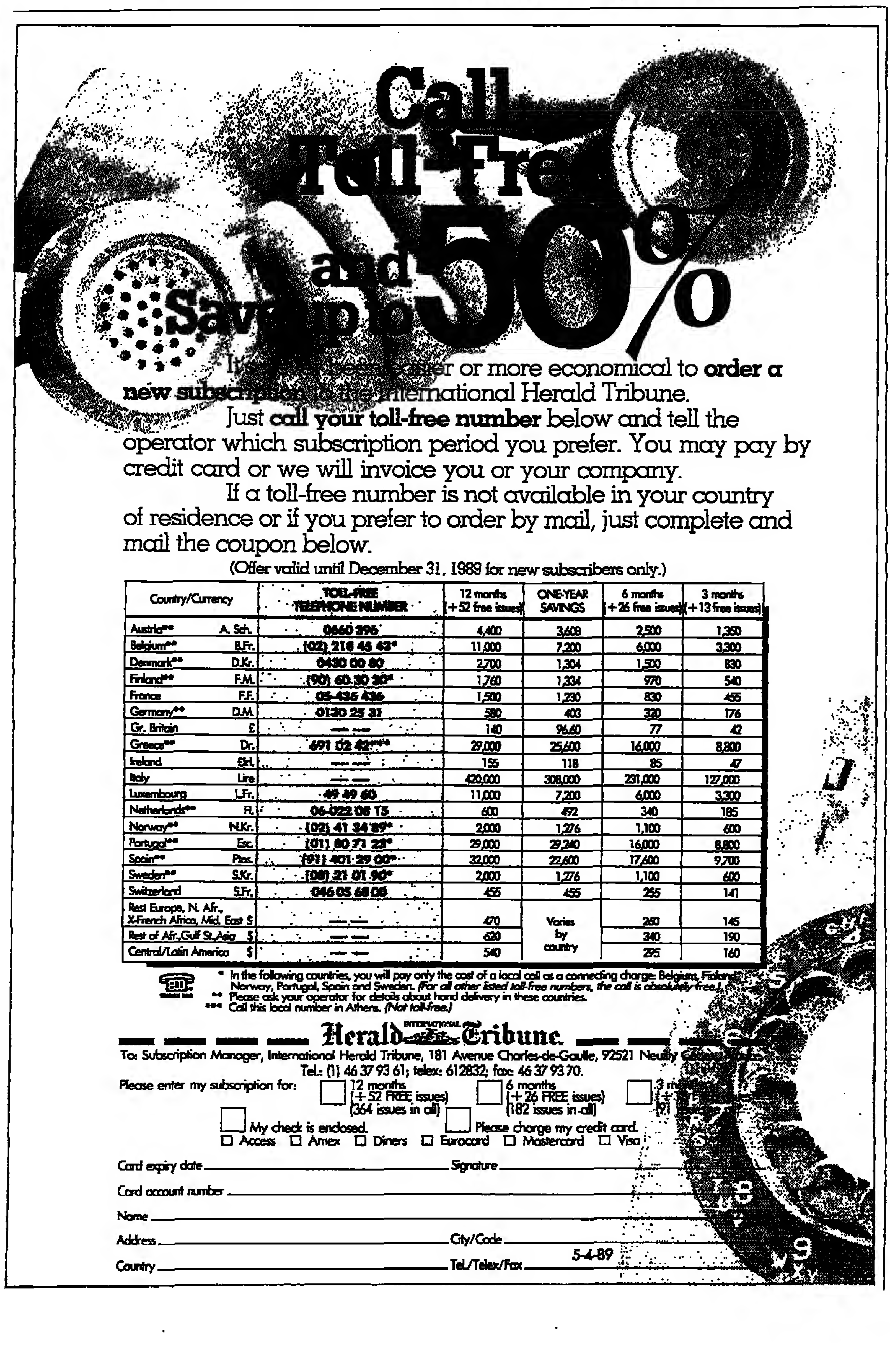

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International Herald Tribune Special News Report [illegible] 89

West Germany: Redrawing the Map

IN THE NEWS

Jan. 13: Bonn Admits Knowledge of Libyan Plant

After denying involvement in the building of a chemical plant equipped to make poison gas in Libya, the West German government discloses that *its own intelligence* service had warned it about possible German participation in the project. The government had given the impression that it had first learned about possible involvement in the plant when President Ronald Reagan told Chancellor Helmut Kohl of U.S. concerns at a meeting in Washington on Nov. 15.

AP

Helmut Kohl

Jan. 29: Kohl's Coalition Defeated in Local Election

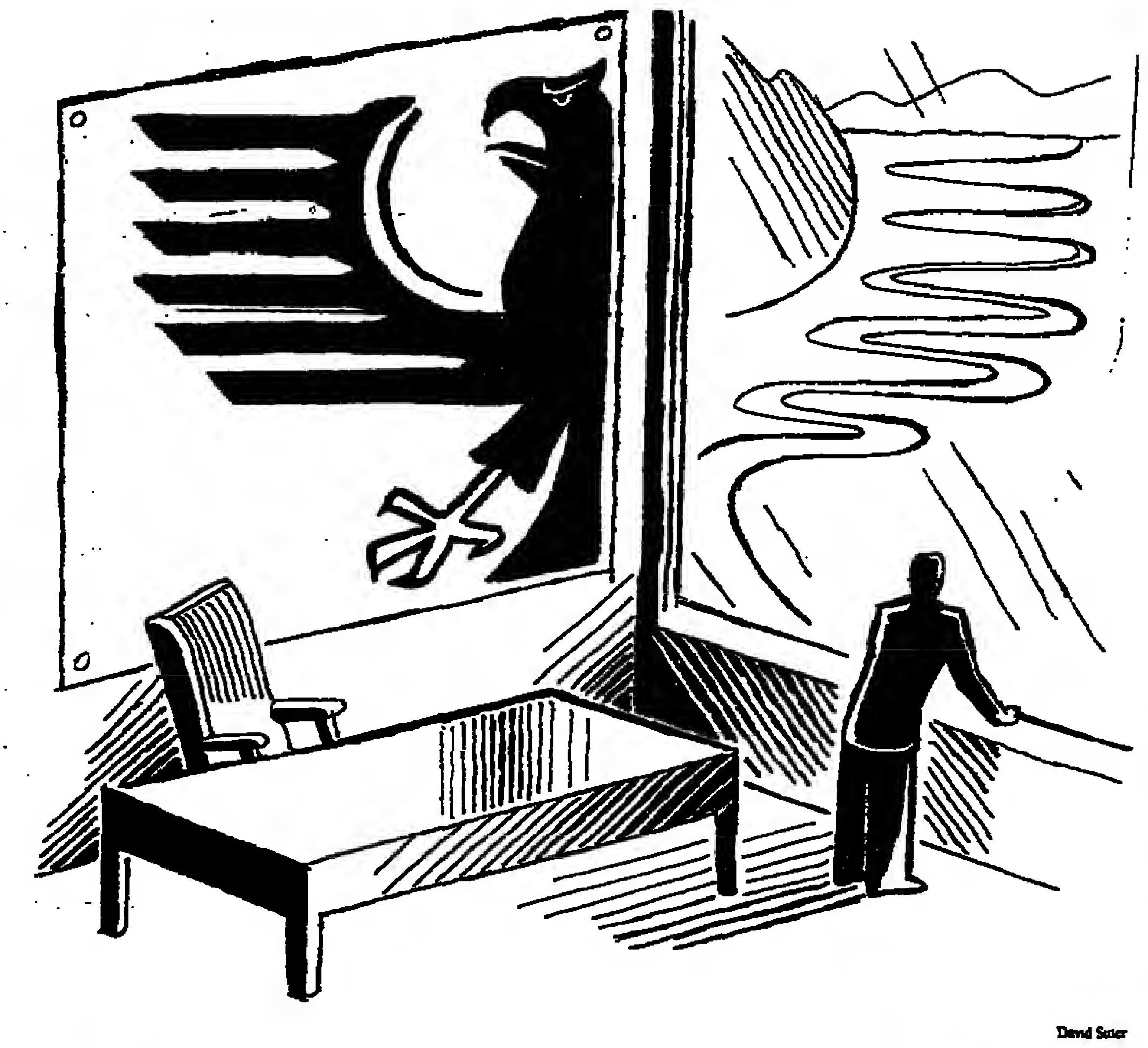
Chancellor Kohl's center-right coalition is defeated in a West Berlin election; the Republicans, an extreme-right party, gain seats in the a city parliament for the first time.

Feb.13: Baker and Kohl At Odds on Missile Issue

U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Chancellor Kohl set the NATO summit meeting in Brussels in late May as a target *date for alliance decisions* on *developing* a more powerful short-range nuclear missile. The missile would mostly be deployed in West Germany. At the end of two days of talks, the two remained far apart. On Feb. 11, Mr. Kohl had said he wanted to postpone the decision on modernizing nuclear missiles for at least two years.

March 12: Ruling Coalition Suffers Second Setback

In local elections in Frankfurt, the left-of-center Social Democrats replace the Christian Democrats as the city's largest party. Taken together with the West Berlin results, the defeat raises doubts about the future of Chancellor Kohl's coalition.



David Suter

Changes Across Border Kindle a Reassessment

By Henry Tanner

BONN — In West Germany today there is a feeling of upheaval and history in the making.

At home, the political map is being redrawn. Local elections in West Berlin and Frankfurt inflicted catastrophic losses on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition and left the political center dangerously eroded. Two fringe parties of the extreme right surged to the fore and have become a permanent feature of the landscape. The leftist Greens also have benefited from the new polarization.

Demands that Mr. Kohl step down either as chancellor or as leader of his party, or both, are getting louder. His standing keeps falling with every new opinion poll.

Abroad — across the Federal Republic's long border with Eastern Europe — momentous changes are taking place.

The majority of Germans are convinced that this change, so near their homes, is affecting their lives more directly and dramatically than the lives of anyone else in Western Europe. The impact is felt in politics, in the economy, in public attitudes toward the army and above all in all questions dealing with the "other" Germans, those living in East Germany.

For most other Europeans, the Vienna conference on conventional disarmament is a remote and vaguely academic affair; for the West Germans — and not only policy makers — it is an event that is "brushed by the breath of history," in the words of the weekly Die Zeit.

There is a widespread feeling that the Cold War is over and that the Soviet threat to the West has been reduced if not vanished. It is felt that the initiatives of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, have created opportunities for negotiation and for trade and that the West has failed to come up with the right political answers.

> Gorbachev has prompted a new curiosity.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has come to personify this view. He was the first Western leader to demand positive Western responses to Mr. Gorbachev. He has been criticized abroad but even his critics concede that he has judged German public opinion shrewdly.

Mr. Gorbachev, says an editor in Bonn, has kindled a new curiosity, even fascination, in West Germany about the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The editor, in his 40s, sees himself as the last of a generation that was brought up to look westward, across the Atlantic to the United States. There was nowhere else to look then. Now, for the first time in more than 40 years, he says, "a window has been opened on the East, and the young people are anxious to look through it."

Young Germans, he said, know less about the United States than their elders; they are less interested and unwilling to invest as much of their time and energy in finding out.

It is not that they have been "seduced" by the East, much less by communism, he said, "but they want to be able to drive to Weimar [in East Germany] and to Prague with their girlfriends for a cappuccino or a glass

Continued on page 12'

Exports, Domestic Demand Fuel Economic Boom

By Edward Roby

FRANKFURT — The economic upswing that has gone unbroken for more than six years has Western industry straining its capacity to meet demand. In most industrialized countries, this is now stimulating a fresh wave of investment in plant and equipment — a situation made to order for the West German economy in 1989.

As the world's premier exporter of capital goods, West Germany is currently enjoying an export boom along with a surge in its domestic business investment.

Paradoxically, the popularity of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right governing coalition has skidded in opinion polls. But the economy, which was also supposed to take a slide, has seldom looked healthier.

The country's troublesome unemployment rate descended to a respectable 7.2 percent in January, industrial production continues to rise and capacity use touched a 15-year peak of 88 percent in the fourth quarter of last year.

After being surprised by strong real growth of 3.4 percent in post-crash 1988, the forecasters were certain the German economy would cool off in 1989. Mr. Kohl's government accordingly projected about 2.5 percent real economic expansion for this year. But there was nothing cool about the economy's latest performance figures.

Real manufacturing order inflow jumped 10.9 percent in the last quarter of 1988 and 13 percent in January from the corresponding year-earlier periods. Domestic orders rose 13 percent, and foreign orders 12.6 percent in January. Real manufacturing turnover was up 7.6 percent in the fourth quarter and 13.7 percent in January.

"There is no sign of weakness," said Norbert Walter, senior economist at Deutsche Bank AG. "Look at the automobile industry. Not even consumer demand is weak."

The machinery and engineering industry, the classical capital goods branch, recently projected a 4 percent to 5 percent production increase this year after 3.3 percent in 1988. The electrical and electronics branch is now looking for 1989 output growth of 5 percent. And some independent experts are starting to revise their basic forecasts upward.

"I concede I was among the pessimists," said Mr. Walter, who had initially predicted only about 2 percent GNP growth. "I will have to revise this. I think 2.5 percent growth is possible."

At Commerzbank AG, economist Liane Lamhardt said the current expectation is for 2.8 percent GNP growth.

Gert Schmidt, deputy director of Düsseldorf's Industriekreditbank AG-Deutsche Industriebank, said he would not be surprised to see more than 2.5 percent expansion in 1989.

"The economy is doing terrific," said Mr. Schmidt. "Everything is flowing beautifully in the right direction."

The structure of German industry and ex-

Continued on page 16

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Changes to East Kindle a Reassessment

Continued from page 11

of beer just as they are now driving to Amsterdam and Strasbourg."

Popular reactions are complex and often contradictory.

"There is a a new interest in reunification," said Thomas Kielinger, editor of the weekly Rheinischer Merkur in Bonn. Some people, he said, are arguing that since everything else is changing in central Europe, it may no longer be so unrealistic to hope that a united Germany might become possible.

Reporting on a meeting between Hamburg city officials and their East German counterparts in Dresden, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung reported that "all of a sudden the talk turned once again to the hope for reunification."

And Rupert Scholz, Mr. Kohl's controversial new defense minister, told interviewers from the same paper that the Germans had a right to self-determination and that a "united [German] national state" should not be ruled out. But this is a minority view.

New incidents at the Berlin Wall have exacerbated the climate there. Lothar Späth, the Christian Democrat leader of Baden-Württemberg who is talked about as Mr. Kohl's successor, was taken to task by newspapers and politicians for having failed to cancel a visit to East Berlin on the day a young man was shot and killed at the wall by Communist border guards.

Conservatives castigate the Kohl government and the leading parties for failing to "stand up to the East Germans" on human rights, and the issue helped swell the "nationalist" vote cast for the extreme right.

At the same time, the German-German relationship has become emotionally and politically more complex.

The sudden massive influx of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union and Poland — 200,000 last year and an estimated 350,000 this year — has caused an emotional backlash from people fearing the newcomers' competition for jobs and housing.

This, too, contributed to the rightist vote as part of a general campaign against immigrants, including Turkish workers and refugees from the Far East and the Middle East.

Such are the contradictions that the wall itself is no longer the clear-cut moral issue it once was. A rightist politician known for his passionate incantations against the wall surprised his listeners during a parliamentary debate when he wondered, with trepidation, what would happen in West Germany if the East Germans actually did scrap the wall.

Beneath the currents and cross-currents of public opinion, very little has changed in terms of actual policy toward the East.

The government's policy, which is still a matter of national consensus, has been to take whatever practical steps are possible to make life easier for the East Germans without challenging the existence of the two states.

It is clear, even in the face of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, that the Soviets will not give up control over East Germany, which is an essential pillar of their empire, said Karl Kaiser, director of the Foreign Policy Institute in Bonn. The Soviets would like East Germany to evolve and are irritated by the orthodoxy of the government of Erich Honecker; but they want the process to be controlled and do not dare to push him, he said.

The Federal Republic is an integral, irrevocable part of the Western alliance and defense system, and East Germany is part of the Soviet bloc, and this is the only basis on which they can talk to each other and move closer together, Mr. Kaiser said.

The size of the governing coalition's debacle in the local elections was not foreseen by anybody.

Walter Momper, the new Socialist mayor of Berlin, was so convinced that nothing would change that he made plans to go on holiday immediately after the vote; on election night, his only complaint was that the package-tour tickets he had bought for himself and his wife were not refundable.

The Christian Democrats lost 13 percent points in Frankfurt and almost 9 points in Berlin. Their coalition partners the Free Democrats also lost. The Social Democrats barely held their own with the electorate, but were swept back into power in both cities by virtue of the government parties' defeat.

Similarly, the pacifist and ecologist Greens, on the left, made only moderate gains at the polls but saw their position powerfully strengthened by the government's defeat.

The new element that has caused soul-searching among the mainstream politicians — and is outright frightening to many of them — was the emergence of a militant, often xenophobic ultra-conservative vote on the extreme right.

In Berlin, the Republicans easily cleared the 5 percent barrier and are sitting in the city parliament for the first time. They are a new party, founded by a former SS officer, that made its first appearance at the polls in Bavaria in 1986.

In Frankfurt, where the Republicans were too late to enter the race, the right-wing vote went to the National Democratic Party whose history goes back to the 1960s, when it made its first short-lived surge at the polls and narrowly missed winning seats in the Bundestag, or national parliament. Other extreme right groups did well in smaller towns of the state of Hesse, where Frankfurt is located.

Leading polling institutes give the extreme right some 15 percent of the vote in coming local elections and perhaps in the national election that is due in late 1990.

This means the end, for the foreseeable future, of the three-party system under which the two mass parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, have been alternating in power as the small Free Democrat Party swung its support back and forth between them.

Now the rightists and the Greens will be claiming their place in future combinations.

What are the reasons for the surge of the ultra-right?

Despite the Nazi past of Franz Schönhuber, the founder of the Republicans, German commentators say it would be an oversimplication to call the party neo-Nazi.

NPD-Verbot Sofort
DGB Frankfurt

Regis Bossu/Sygma

The election of neo-Nazis to the city council set off protests in Frankfurt.

The case is less clear for the National Democratic Party, which appealed to the neo-Nazi vote during its earlier fling in the 1960s while its present candidates are careful to avoid this image.

According to Robert Leicht, an editor of the weekly Zeit, the ultra-right is winning votes because the established parties have neglected the one-third of the population that has been left behind by West Germany's famous economic miracle.

Socialists and Christian Democrats, he wrote, are both catering to the upwardly mobile "modern" sector of the citizenry. And the labor unions have been taking care of the workers with jobs but not the two million unemployed. "We have been wondering for 20 years whether mass unemployment would lead to a rightward swing in politics," he wrote. "It may be happening now."

A vote for law and order, for family and other conservative, middle-class values; hatred for foreigners who are "beating Germans out of jobs"; poor housing; social reforms that "add to the burden of the little man," and an assortment of other resentments were cited by a conservative journalist as the ingredients of the rightist surge.

When the Christian Democrats, after their defeat in Berlin, changed their campaign style in Frankfurt and adopted the xenophobic slogans of the ultra-right, they not only failed to catch the conservative vote but "were laughed out of court," he said.

Most of the leading Christian Democrats have come out against any future alliance with the ultra-right, but their resolve may weaken as the party suffers further losses as expected.

The Socialists have entered a coalition with the Greens in Berlin and are negotiating a similar one for Frankfurt. If these arrangements work, they may be tempted to try to form a "red-green" national government after the general election in 1990, despite the conflict between the two parties on foreign policy and defense policy.

In general, for West Germany, predictions range from "more of the same" to "doom and gloom." After the Berlin election, an allied diplomat predicted that in due time the city will "see street fights between right and left, like in the 1930s."

A much more optimistic view came from a political scientist who asked why, 40 years after the war, it should be taken for granted that West Germany alone, unlike France and Italy, for instance, would not have its own vocal rightist extremists, its xenophobes and leftist pacifists.

"We are 40 years old," he said, "we are a normal country now, with a normal spread of political opinion from the far left to the far right; it was apt to happen sooner or later."

***HENRY TANNER** is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.*

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A United Europe Raises Questions On Reunification

By Anna Tomforde

BONN — The prospect of European political integration has caused worries of a special kind in West Germany: Will European union deal the death blow to the emotional desire and the vague possibility of German reunification?

It may seem to many a ghost debate, given the uncertainties inherent in the changes under way in Eastern Europe and in Western Europe's own progress toward a federation.

But feelings in West Germany run high enough for a number of conservative MPs in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party to have asked the Bonn government to insert a clause in any future treaty on European union that would reserve West Germany's right to pursue the goal of reunification independent of the consent of the other European Community partners. If it came to reunification, the Germans should even have the right to abandon the federation of European states.

Mr. Kohl himself has rejected these demands and declared that there is no contradiction between the constitutional aspiration to achieve German unity and European union.

His critics say he is fudging the issue. How, they ask, is German reunification within a European framework to be realized? Would East Germany be expected to "capitulate in peacetime" and become a kind of annex to West Germany in a united Europe? Or would East Germany be associated to Europe as a second German state that has left the Warsaw Pact and Comecon, the East bloc economic grouping?

Those who are pressing for a clause to be contained in a future treaty insist that it should similar to the verbal reservation in the 1957 Treaty of Rome which says that, in the event of German reunification, the EC and Euratom treaties should be reviewed.

Although opinion polls show that a majority of West Germans doubt that reunification will happen in the foreseeable future, the emotional desire for some form of unity is widespread.

Ulrich Wlecke, a leading member of the youth wing of the liberal Free Democratic Party, said: "No other European nation would, if it were divided, allow a decision about the unity of its people to be placed in the hands of a sovereign European body. We Germans should not attempt to be more European than the Europeans and abandon the idea of a Fatherland."

The German debate, coupled with enthusiasm for the reforms of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and the growing awareness that Germany is part of the concept of a central Europe has set off alarm bells in Brussels. The reawakening of "national aspirations" in West Germany, reflected in the recent electoral gains of the extreme right, has fueled fears that West Germany's commitment to Europe and NATO could be doubtful.

Jacques Delors, the French president of the EC Commission, suggested recently that Mr. Gorbachev's notion of a "common European house" was interpreted by some Germans as a fast way toward reunification.

"Instead of using the neutralist image of a 'common house,' it would be better to talk about a 'European village' with strong ties to the United States," Mr. Delors noted. The Germans' desire to keep open the option between European integration and reunification is described as anachronistic in Brussels.

Chancellor Kohl's statement that there is no contradiction between the two goals has only heightened Western anxieties about West Germany's long-term motives.

The opposition Social Democrats, on the other hand, have caused concern in Bonn by suggesting that West German participation in an increasingly integrated European Community would undermine once and for all the Federal Republic's pledge to seek reunification with East Germany.

Egon Bahr, the Social Democrats' East-West strategist, said that the planned 1992 creation of a full internal EC market would bind West Germany "irreversibly to the West." He described the debate about reunification as hypocritical and said there were more pressing issues to be clarified before a united Europe could become a reality.

IT was more important, he said, that all sides accept the finality of German division and that the two German states sign separate peace treaties with the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. Only by doing that could the two German states achieve full sovereignty, and the widespread perception that the wartime allies were discriminating against the German population, for instance over military matters, would fade.

East Germany, which says that reunification is total fiction, has worries of another kind over 1992. It fears that its privileged status as a duty-free trading partner with West Germany could be undermined by the single European market.

Under long-standing arrangements between the two Germanys, endorsed under the Treaty of Rome, most inner-German trade is conducted free of duty and the export of agricultural goods to West Germany at below EC prices is permitted.

Bonn and East Berlin want this to continue, but other West European states have voiced concern that the flow of tariff-free East German goods into the EC via West Germany will increase after 1992. The taboo subject of East Germany as the EC's "secret member" will sooner or later have to be broached by the European Community.

Bonn Tightens Policy On Immigration as Public Hostility Rises

By Anna Tomforde

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government is being forced to rethink its policies on immigration amid a rise in anti-foreign sentiment that became evident in the recent electoral gains by extreme rightist parties in the country.

But against the background of a government shaken by a drastic decline in its popularity, the political debate about foreigners has been more emotional than rational, and the issues have been confused. West Germany, one analyst said, was in the process of succumbing to a "foreigner psychosis."

According to the 1987 national census, foreigners accounted for 6.8 percent of the total population of just over 61 million. As the indigenous population fell to 56.9 million, the number of foreigners rose to 4.1 million.

> The xenophobia is focused on asylum seekers and ethnic Germans.

The bulk of these foreigners are Turkish guest workers, or *Gastarbeiter*, who were recruited during the economic boom of the late 1960s and early 1970s. They and their families — many of their children have been born in West Germany — have become settled in the country, slipping neatly into the labor market with jobs in the less attractive areas of mining, the car industry, rubbish collection and public services. And they pay taxes and account for $60 million in consumer spending each month.

The latest wave of xenophobia, however, is not so much directed against the Turks. Public hostility, and the government's concern, is focused on asylum seekers from the East bloc and Third World, and on the growth of ethnic Germans from Poland and the Soviet Union who are taking advantage of more liberal emigration policies in their respective Communist leaderships.

It is becoming increasingly clear that Chancellor Kohl's policy of urging the governments in Moscow and Warsaw to allow their citizens of German ancestry to "come home" is backfiring. It is putting an unacceptably heavy burden on West Germany's housing and labor market at a time of moderate economic growth and consistently high unemployment. The jobless rate is 9 percent, or 2.3 million workers.

Last year, about 200,000 ethnic Germans, who are immediately accepted as German citizens under the constitution, arrived from the Soviet Union and Poland, accounting for two-thirds of the total foreign influx. This year their number is expected to rise to 350,000.

The hostility toward these "poor cousins" from the East is centered on the privileged treatment they are receiving, such as automatic claims to pensions and unemployment benefits, housing, job training and language courses.

As an example of how the ethnic German problem is highlighted in the conservative press, the mass circulation Bild declared in a banner headline: "Enough is enough. Polish ex-general who fought against the Wehrmacht in the last war is to receive German pension."

The left-leaning Frankfurter Rundschau newspaper, commenting on this growing hostility, wrote recently: "The Bonn government must be praying that calls for the Berlin Wall to come down will not become reality too soon."

Mr. Kohl's government has undertaken diplomatic steps to curb the influx of ethnic Germans by trying to persuade the East bloc governments in question to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions for their ethnic minorities, if necessary with the help of Bonn's financial aid.

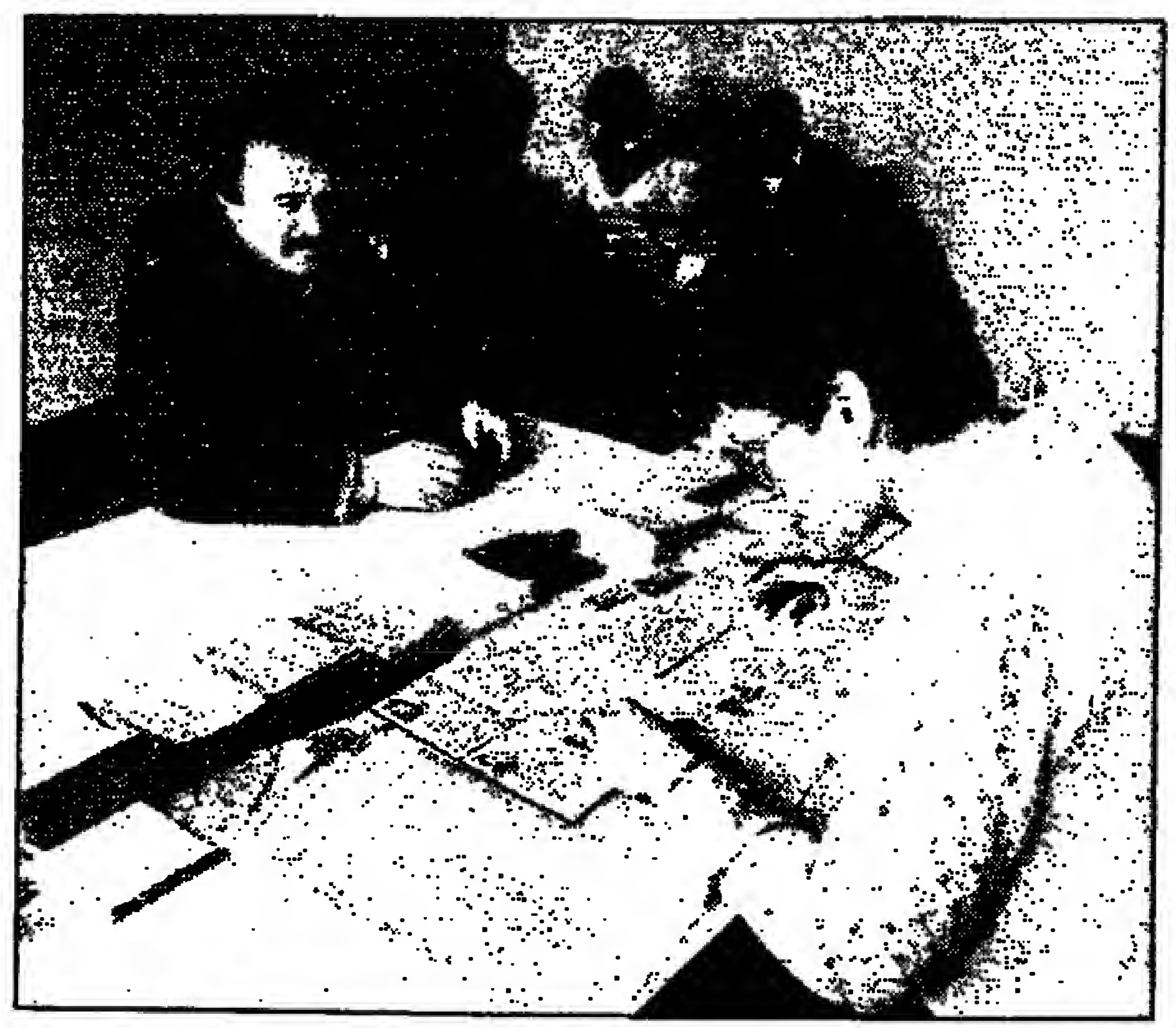
But even so, refugees from Warsaw Pact countries remain a problem. They account for about 70 percent of the 103,000 people who applied for political asylum in West Germany last year. Poland and Yugoslavia alone provided 50 percent of the asylum applicants, followed by Turkey, Romania, Sri Lanka, Iran, Lebanon and Afghanistan.

The West German Embassy in Warsaw, according to a Bonn government minister, is issuing "a visa every 10 seconds." But although only 2.7 percent of the Polish arrivals and 0.2 percent of the Yugoslavs could prove genuine political persecution, they stayed because of the government's policy of not sending East bloc refugees home.

In the case of the Yugoslavs, of whom 20,000 came last year, Bonn has announced that they will need visas beginning this summer, a decision that has caused some tension with Belgrade. In effect, the Yugoslav government has argued that the restrictions would isolate one of West Germany's most important partners in the East at a "very delicate time."

The visa rules were forced through by the conservative interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, against strong misgivings from the Foreign Ministry under Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But government officials admit privately that the visa restrictions are unlikely to reduce the influx significantly. Discussions are under way to change the policy of nondeportation to East bloc countries. However, this issue is likely to produce considerable tension, particularly with Warsaw, at a time when Bonn is *looking for a gesture of reconciliation to mark* the 50th anniversary of the Nazis' march into Poland on Sept. 1, 1939.



Dana Fineman/Sygma

One of an estimated 200,000 ethnic Germans who arrived last year from the Soviet Union and Poland waiting while his papers are put in order.

While the debate about East bloc refugees is marked by the sensitivities dictated by Germany's Nazi past, the remaining 30 percent of asylum applicants from Third World countries have become a target of uninhibited criticism.

According to Mr. Zimmermann, most of these refugees come to West Germany for a better life, and only 8.6 percent of them are granted recognition on the grounds of political persecution.

Mr. Zimmermann's figures of 103,000 asylum applicants are questioned by human rights organizations and churches, which maintain that at least 10 percent of the asylum applicants whose requests have been rejected leave West Germany voluntarily.

THE representative of the United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees, Walter Koisser, said recently that he believed West Germany "could very well cope with" 100,000 asylum applicants a year. Only 5 percent of the world's refugee population live in Europe, and less than 1 percent of them in West Germany.

Amnesty International and other human rights groups have also criticized the conditions under which asylum applicants are held in West Germany. The applicants live in camps and homes and are banned from working for five years. In the case of East bloc refugees, the work ban is limited to two years. This, the critics say, reinforces the popular perception that the asylum seekers are scroungers at taxpayers' expense.

The Bonn government hopes to solve the problem by swiftly deporting the 91 percent of applicants whose requests are turned down. This means in practice speeding up proceedings and curtailing the right of appeal which 90 percent of rejected asylum applicants resort to in procedures that can last up to five years.

However, the government is hampered by international agreements, such as the Geneva Convention on Refugees, which demands that deportation must take into account political and humanitarian considerations. In the case of West Germany, this has meant that some 60 percent of rejected asylum seekers have a right to stay, according to an Interior Ministry study.

Mr. Zimmermann has, therefore, pleaded for giving the border police the power to refuse entry to asylum seekers who are not able to prove political persecution. He has also called for an amendment to the West German Constitution, which guarantees the right of asylum to refugees from political persecution. Both demands are not given a chance of being realized.

The government is pinning its hopes on a "harmonization" of asylum laws in the border-free Europe after 1992. It hopes that efforts at adjusting European asylum legislation will enable the Germans to add a clause to their constitution that would bar any applicant rejected in another country of the European Community from starting asylum proceedings in West Germany.

More realistically, perhaps, the government might turn its attention to a study prepared for Mr. Kohl's office that urges West Germany to accept the fact that it is already an "immigrant country." West Germany, the study says, will inevitably become a multicultural society, given estimates that by the year 2030, the indigenous population will have shrunk further and nearly 20 percent of the population will be non-German.

ANNA TOMFORDE writes from Bonn for The Guardian, the BBC and The Boston Globe.

Lambsdorff Predicts New Electoral Gains By Extreme Right

By Henry Tanner

BONN — "Le Pen with a low IQ" is the way Otto Lambsdorff, the party secretary of the Free Democrats, describes the ultra-right Republicans whose election victory has shaken the foundation of the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

In an interview, Mr. Lambsdorff said it should be assumed that the extreme right will become a lasting phenomenon in German politics, making further gains in the European election in June and in new regional elections.

"The Republicans," he said, "are not neo-Nazis but muddle-headed rightist radicals without any real political concept who are using distasteful language and are appealing to distasteful feelings and instincts."

"They are xenophobes," he said, adding that it was "grotesque" that in the Berlin campaign they directed their xenophobia not so much against foreigners as against the ethnic German immigrants from Poland and the Soviet Union.

Like other German politicians, he cited the stream of German refugees from the East as one of the principal issues that provoked the gains of the far right at the polls in Berlin and Frankfurt.

"These people are Germans, and we couldn't keep them out of the country even if we had the most restrictive immigration policies," he said, "but we must see to it that the numbers are predictable and manageable. We cannot absorb the population of an entire city in a few months."

He said that some 200,000 German immigrants from Poland and the Soviet Union had reached West Germany in 1988 and that the estimate for the current year was 350,000.

The influx of ethnic Germans could be regulated only through negotiations with the Soviet Union and Poland, Mr. Lambsdorff said.

The issue is an important part of the wide-ranging economic and political negotiations that have been under way with Poland for some time, but it has not yet been taken up seriously with the Soviet Union, Mr. Lambsdorff said. He added that his party was asking the government to open such negotiations in Moscow as soon as possible.

The Free Democrat party secretary appeared unshaken by his party's poor showing in the recent elections. The party failed to clear the 5 percent barrier in Berlin and Frankfurt and will not be represented in the two city parliaments.

"There is no reason to be in sackcloth and ashes," he said. The recent results were "unpleasant" but his centrist party had not done too badly in the face of "the deterioration of the political landscape" provoked by the rise of the small parties of the extreme right and left, he said.

Regis Bossu/Sygma

Otto Lambsdorff: "The Republicans are not neo-Nazis but muddle-headed rightist radicals."

"If we had won the 200 votes by which we missed clearing the 5 percent hurdle in Frankfurt," he said, "our result would have been pronounced a roaring success."

The elections have provoked recriminations within Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party and between it and the Free Democrats.

Mr. Lambsdorff and other leaders of his party have been critical of the campaign that the Christian Democrats waged in Frankfurt, where they made a last-minute try to steal the thunder of the extreme right by adopting some of its xenophobic and anti-semitic slogans.

There is increasing speculation that the Free Democrats may be getting ready to leave their coalition with the Christian Democrats and to renew their ties with the Socialists. In 1982, they withdrew from the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, bringing about its fall, and brought Mr. Kohl to power.

In the interview, Mr. Lambsdorff confined himself to saying that, if the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats received more than 50 percent of the vote again in the national election late next year, he expected them "to go on governing together." But in other public statements, he has also said that government coalitions are not meant to last forever.

Press Slow to React To Libyan Scandal

By Michael Farr

BONN — The West German press, often preoccupied with finding its way through the labyrinth of domestic politics, got a fresh look at investigative journalism during the recent revelations over the Libyan chemicals plant.

With the glaring exception of Bild, the country's slimmest, most sensational and widely read daily, West German newspapers are often worthy but dull.

> The case upset a usually inward focus.

They are less concerned with breaking news than with views and opinion. As a result, their news content can be thin and — with early deadlines that mean that a morning paper is put in type the afternoon before — out of date.

It is not unusual for an English-language newspaper, with its later deadlines, to be 24 hours ahead of the German press on a major story.

The American concept of investigative journalism is foreign to most German journalists, with the occasional exception of the two competing Hamburg weeklies, Spiegel and Stern.

In December, The New York Times was the first to report on the chemical plant that West German companies had helped Libya build at Rabta.

Then after a delay, the story was taken up by the West German press.

The exceptions were Spiegel and Stern, which, publishing Mondays and Thursdays respectively, fought hard for weeks to come out with new revelations that were then picked up by the U.S. press.

It was a classic case of how slowly the German media responds to a major international story, an example of the effects of its inward focus and lack of an investigative tradition.

The nature and great number of West German newspapers require considerable diligence on the part of readers, who seem to have a voracious appetite for newsprint.

The features in German newspapers are often excellent, the product of a highly academic approach to journalism, a profession where many members have doctorates. West German newspapers are filled to bursting with high quality background articles. The *Feuilleton*, or arts pages, are full of serious, quality journalism.

The prime exponent is the weekly newspaper Die Zeit, which is almost as thick as the Sunday edition of The New York Times.

Nevertheless, Spiegel still has a considerable reputation for setting the pace for the rest of the press. If scoops exist in West Germany, they can generally be traced to the magazine run by Rudolf Augstein.

Its reporters enjoy a high reputation and high salaries, and it has healthy sales of some 935,000 copies a week.

Stern has gone through more troubled times since its 1983 claim to "the scoop of the century," when it published the fake Hitler diaries.

The debacle saw Stern's founder, Henri Nannen, withdraw from its direction even though he was not directly involved in the fiasco — as well as a worrying drop in circulation.

This has now settled around 1.37 million a week, but the glossy magazine these days attracts attention more for the amount of eye-catching nudity on its covers than for its reporting.

There remains television, and one program in particular — Report, on the first channel, which provides examples of investigative reporting that are rarely matched.

In fact, it may be a reflection of German attitudes to reporting that some of the probing inquiries made by this program do not always gain the attention in the written press that might be expected.

One important aspect of German journalism is that journalists are generally expected to be affiliated to newspapers according to their political convictions.

A Social Democrat would therefore not find himself working for the conservative Die Welt, or a Christian Democrat for the liberal Frankfurter Rundschau. It is the reverse of the Anglo-Saxon tradition that puts reporting first and politics second.

The result is that sensitive revelations are rarely to be found in government-aligned newspapers. Some of the liveliest reporting comes in the left-wing Tageszeitung, a newspaper run in West Berlin on a shoestring budget that is not afraid of pulling its punches.

Dates that feature in 9 out of every 10 calendars.

1989

09.04.–07.05.	19th FBK, Free Berlin Art Exhibition 1989
10.04.–16.04.	WASSER BERLIN '89 in conjunction with
10.04.–14.04.	IFW '89 Berlin International Fair Water Supply
22.04.–23.04.	New Businesses Meeting Berlin '89 Forum with seminar and exhibition
16.05.–20.05.	Medical Congress Berlin 1989 In conjunction with the Pharmaceutical and Medico-Technical Exhibition
07.06.–11.06.	23rd Conference of the German Evangelical Church 1989
25.06.–28.06.	CAR '89 Computer Assisted Radiology International symposium and specialist exhibition
30.07.–05.08.	7th International Congress of Immunology with specialist exhibition
25.08.–03.09.	International Audio and Video Fair Berlin 1989 with
28.08.–31.08.	Broadcast Electronics Berlin 1989 International Trade Fair and Congress
30.08.–01.09.	MediaForum Berlin '89
17.09.–22.09.	XIV. Congress of European Academy for Allergology and Clinical Immunology 1989
27.09.–30.09.	27th Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin Test sales/Public section: until 01.10.1989
03.10.–06.10.	14th German Congress for Perinatal Medicine with specialist exhibition
11.10.–13.10.	SURTEC Berlin 1989 International Congress and accompanying exhibition for surface technology
11.10.–14.10.	büro-data Exhibition of the Office Industry Berlin '89
11.10.–15.10.	bautec berlin '89, exhibition and congress
06.11.–12.11.	BIGTECH Berlin '89 Forum on Advanced Technology
22.11.–25.11.	53rd Annual General Meeting of the German Society for Accident Therapy
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Ties With Paris Enter New Areas

By Michael Farr

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany counts the building up of the Franco-German axis as one of the most notable foreign policy achievements of his more than six years in office.

It reached its symbolic climax in 1984 when, in a highly visible act of reconciliation, he held hands with President François Mitterrand on the battlefield of Verdun.

Nearly 70 years earlier, Verdun had been the charnel house where hundreds of thousands of French and Germans had fallen in one of the longest and bloodiest battles of World War I.

It came in the midst of a century of conflict that had begun with the Franco-Prussian war and ended with the defeat of Nazi Germany.

From the historic reconciliation between President Charles de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1963 to the Mitterrand-Kohl Verdun meeting, huge strides were made in consolidating an inevitably fragile and sensitive relationship.

Today, the Paris-Bonn axis is the most significant alliance in Europe and has been extended to a whole range of new fields.

The will to give the alliance political impetus has seen two remarkable developments in the past year: The setting up of a French-West German army brigade as a symbol of their desire to harmonize defense and a joint Economic Council to coordinate economic policies.

The brigade, based in an old Luftwaffe barracks at Böblingen near Stuttgart and equipped with light tanks and artillery, is charged with maintaining security in the rear defense area of West Germany.

Mr. Kohl sees the new brigade as underlining the fact that the defense of France starts in West Germany, while Mr. Mitterrand considers it an insurance against any drift toward neutralism in West Germany.

But many details need to be ironed out, for differences in military practice remain great.

Should berets slope to the right, German fashion, or to the left as worn by the French?

Should the French troops continue to draw on a wine ration for meals while their German comrades in arms are prohibited from partaking of alcohol on duty?

And, most important, which language should be spoken?

At present the soldiers, who have a French two-star general as their commander and a German colonel as his deputy, alternate between French one week and German the next.

The working of the Economic Council has proved even more difficult, mainly because Bundesbank fears for its autonomy.

This has now been resolved by a memorandum inserted into legislation stating that the joint council is a consultative rather than decision-making body, so guaranteeing the central bank's statutory independence.

Even though this hurdle has been overcome, the quarterly meetings have been marked by clear divergences of opinion over the direction of economic policy, especially on interest rates.

To counter the negative inflationary effects of recent rises in U.S. interest rates and the value of the dollar, the Bundesbank felt compelled to increase its key lending rates.

This undermined French attempts to pursue a low domestic interest rate policy, put pressure on the French franc and raised the prospect of a realignment within the European Monetary System.

Coordinating economic policy when the West German trade surplus with France is constantly spiraling upward is no easy affair. In the past 25 years, while French exports to West Germany increased eightfold, West German exports to France increased 12 times to a value of more than 63 billion Deutsche marks ($34 billion).

Since 1985, France's trade deficit with West Germany has widened from an annual 14.7 billion marks to 16.1 billion marks.

But the political impetus remains, and other plans for cooperation that Paris and Bonn have agreed to pursue include a joint French-German television program to be directed from Strasbourg, a French-German Cultural Council and an Environment Council.

The political momentum has, it seems, been accompanied by a rise in mutual esteem.

An opinion poll in the French Le Figaro Magazine revealed recently that for 67 percent of West Germans, France was West Germany's best friend. Altogether 54 percent of the French questioned felt the same about Germany.

German Views on Defense Undergo Radical Shift

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — Is West Germany adrift? Do they love Gorbachev and hate nuclear weapons, do they want to ease out of NATO and send the Americans packing? Public opinion says yes and no. There are dramatic shifts, and yet solid rocks of continuity, too.

When it comes to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the U.S. military presence, Germans vote for the status quo with a vengeance.

COMMENTARY

Three-quarters of the population want to stay in; a mere 8 percent wants to get out.

U.S. troops get an astounding approval rate, too: 79 percent, up from the 1970s when only 60 percent were against their withdrawal. The same kind of rising approval rate holds true for the Bundeswehr, the West German armed forces.

So much for the good news. The status quo begins to waver once the pollsters go beyond NATO, U.S. soldiers and the Bundewehr, which are probably the German equivalent of the flag, motherhood and apple pie.

Change, indeed profound change, emerges on two levels. One is threat perceptions. The other is the premium West Germans are willing to pay for the insurance policy written by NATO, the Americans and their own armed forces.

Take the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Seven out of 10 West Germans like him. This is an astounding rate normally accorded only to the West German president, a largely ceremonial figure of authority above the fray of political battle. By contrast, only four out of 10 had such a high opinion of Ronald Reagan.

The "red peril"? Three-quarters of the population believe that the "Communist threat is not so great/not to be taken seriously." And as far as the computer can tell, the West Germans have embraced Mr. Gorbachev's Soviet Union more rapidly and readily than the French or the British. Seventy percent have a "very good" or "rather good" opinion of the Soviet Union; while 40 percent of the French and 59 percent of the British are more skeptical.

Yet computers — and respondents — can only say what they are asked. If you don't confront them with the ideologically tired question about the "Communist threat" (in the 1980s, people no longer worry about Stalin and the Comintern), but ask instead about the *military* threat, much more sober replies surface.

Thus, 55 percent of West Germans believe that the mere existence of the Warsaw Pact's armies poses a threat and that the Soviet Union will use its arsenals against the West if "this is possible without much of a risk."

So the average German voter tends to become more sophisticated as the queries do. To like Mr. Gorbachev is one thing, but to ignore his massive military arsenals is quite another.

Still, waning threat perceptions have taken their toll. Nuclear weapons are the foremost victims, and 51 percent no longer subscribe to the statement: "We owe more than 40 years of peace to nuclear weapons." A bare fifth of the population believes that nuclear weapons are "absolutely essential" for deterrence.

No wonder then that a staggering majority of 79 percent want to "eliminate all nuclear weapons from Western Europe." And when it comes to the vexing topic of "modernization" — a replacement for the aging Lance missile — 63 percent say no.

Would the Germans then pay more for a strictly conventional defense? No. Almost seven out of 10 are against spending "more money for a defense without nuclear weapons."

ESSENTIALLY, West Germans are signaling: We like the good things in life — like NATO and our U.S. protectors — but we are no longer willing to pay as much for them as we once did. We want safety but we don't want nuclear arms, let alone low-level training flights or large-scale maneuvers on home ground.

How does this dovetail with persisting worries about the sheer existence of vast military power across the Elbe River? The answer, more and more West Germans seem to think, is disarmament. A few years ago, only one-third of the respondents backed unilateral disarmament. Today, almost one-half believes in the statement: "Progress on disarmament will only happen when one side begins on its own." This is the best road to "peace and détente."

Do such percentages make policy? Theoretically, they do not for a simple reason. Military issues, least of all the theology of nuclear deterrence, do not normally determine elections. They make for fierce battles among experts, but they are too arcane to twist traditional voter allegiances out of shape.

In 1983, few Germans were happy about the impending arrival of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles, and yet Helmut Kohl's conservatives handily won the national election — as did their Tory colleagues in Britain. Strategy is a "low-salience issue," as the pollsters call it, and as such much less important than domestic items when it comes to concrete electoral choice.

So governments have a large margin of maneuver. Will Chancellor Kohl then consent to missile modernization? He could, but he won't — not now. He has postponed choice until 1991 or even 1992, because he has more grating problems on his hands. His Christian Democratic Union is being battered on the left and on the right; the party has sustained heavy losses in two recent local contests, in Berlin and Hesse.

Hence, there is little that the United States and Britain can do to prod him into modernization at the NATO summit meeting in May. He can resist abroad because he is so weak at home. The unspoken threat to his allies is: "If you push me too hard, you might soon have to try your luck with a red-and-green government in Bonn."

Will Mr. Kohl modernize if he survives the 1990 election? Even odds are that he won't. He might go against public opinion, as he did in 1983, but he cannot go against his junior coalition partner Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who fought for the Pershing deployment in 1983, but is against Lance modernization.

Without Mr. Genscher and his Free Democrats, Mr. Kohl could not possibly form a new government; yet with Mr. Genscher, he will hardly be able to modernize. This shows what every sophisticated pollster knows: Politics is more important than public opinion.

JOSEF JOFFE is a columnist and foreign editor of Süddeutsche Zeitung.

Military Is Being Pushed Into Major Restructuring

BONN — The West German armed forces, facing problems of demography and financing and operating in a psychological climate made more difficult by the East-West thaw, may be heading toward their biggest restructuring in the 30 years of their history.

Allied diplomats in Bonn say they have noticed two sharp swings in public opinion in recent months — a growing feeling that the military threat to the country has vanished and, more striking, "an increasing distaste for everything military."

German villagers, saddled with greater concentrations of armed forces than other parts of Europe, for decades accepted without too many complaints the deafening noise of low-flying German and Allied military jets and the damage done to their fields by mechanized forces on maneuver.

With the thaw in East-West relations, the barely acceptable burdens of the past have suddenly become unbearable. Many of the affected communities have become militantly hostile and have staged protests. "Low-flying" by military jets now is a heatedly debated political issue, in part because of a string of crashes that have cost civilian lives.

More fundamentally, said Karl Feldmeyer, who covers military affairs for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the West Germans' attitude toward their armed forces has always been different from that of other nations.

Others regard their army as a normal attribute of a sovereign state, he said; they accept it as a permanent institution that is not dependent on military tension at the borders.

By contrast, most West Germans regard the armed forces as a "crisis" institution created only to meet the threat from the East, he said; "remove the threat and most people feel the military have lost their justification."

Present-day Germans have always had a trauma about the army, about uniforms and the use of force, an officer said.

General Wolfgang Altenburg, a former inspector general of the Bundeswehr, took issue with the public's attitude in an article. He castigated the "defamation" of the military as demoralizing for soldiers and officers and defended the pilots who operate "at the limit of human capacity" and should not be called "Rambos, rowdies or worse."

Pilots have complained on television and in newspapers that their civilian superiors are not backing them up against the critics. Scores of military pilots are known to be applying for jobs with civilian airlines.

As if all this were not enough, the Bundeswehr has demography against it.

It needs some 250,000 new recruits a year to keep its strength at the present level of 490,000 men, according to General Klaus Dieter Naumann, the head of policy planning in the Defense Ministry.

In the past the need was filled, just barely, every year. But, reflecting the arrival of the contraceptive pill in the 1960s, the number of 15- to 24-year-olds started to fall off suddenly in 1985. It has been going down steeply ever since. The "horror curve," as the military call the population chart, shows that by the mid-1990s, the number of men of military age will be just about half of what it was four years ago.

In response, the government, after heated debate, decided to increase the length of service for conscripts from 15 to 18 months beginning this summer. It also decided that the size of the armed forces will be allowed to fall to 456,000 men.

These measures will not be enough in the long term, and some civilian experts think that a further shrinking of the army is unavoidable.

A further lengthening of the conscription period, beyond 18 months, is politically unthinkable. No political party is advocating it.

Opening the armed forces to women would require a revision of the Grundgesetz, the country's constitution, by a two-thirds majority of the national parliament. "No parliament in the world could possibly muster a majority for such a law at this time," military officers say.

Military officials would like to see a tightening of the regulations permitting young men to avoid military service by claiming to be conscientious objectors. At present, under a law passed in the early days of the Kohl government, one can be exempted simply by writing a properly phrased letter to the authorities.

A tightening of this law, too, is politically impossible. On the contrary, there are proposals to make it even more lenient. At present, about 12 percent of draft-age youths avoid service every year.

This leaves the possibility of seeking to attract many more volunteers who would serve several years. This is the solution on which military planners are focusing, according to General Naumann.

But volunteers cost money. They have to be offered incentives in the form of higher pay, more allowances, better pensions and more extensive training in technical skills that will serve them later in civilian life.

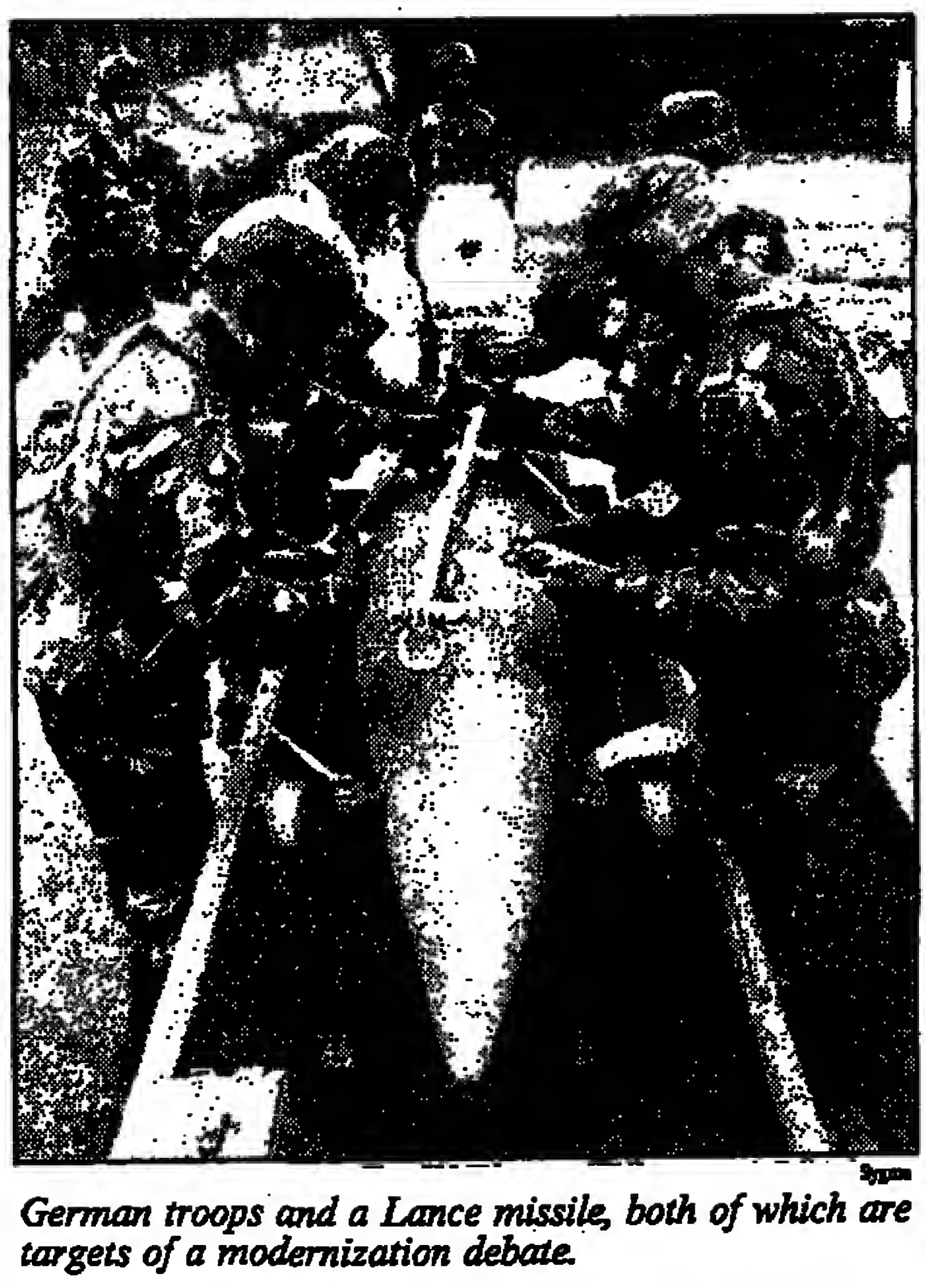
The political parties are highly unlikely to vote a bigger military budget, and planners are worried that substantially increased spending for a larger corps of volunteers would lead to unacceptable cuts in the money that can be spent on equipment.

"We are on the threshold of immensely rapid technological changes," General Naumann said, which will add hugely to the cost of the weapons systems of the 1990s.

Many civilian experts are convinced that the limited financial means available to the Bundeswehr will not be enough to assure both the necessary quality of equipment and the currently planned manpower level.

The government, wrote Christopher Bertram, the military writer of the weekly Zeit, is too fearful that a reduction of the Bundeswehr will provoke Allied criticism and induce the allies to cut their own forces in West Germany. Every expert knows that it is an "illusion" to think that it will be possible to maintain the Bundeswehr at nearly half a million men until the mid-1990s, he wrote.

Henry Tanner



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German troops and a Lance missile, both of which are targets of a modernization debate.

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ISPO – Spring* 32nd International Trade Fair for Sports Equipment and Fashion	February 22 – 25
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Health Plan Is Likely To Cost Votes For Bonn

By Michael Farr

BONN — An elaborate and unpopular health reform program implemented this year looks likely to save the government billions of marks at the cost of a lot of votes.

The brainchild of Labor Minister Norbert Blüm, the plan envisions a saving for the government of some 14 billion marks ($7.8 billion) a year out of a total health budget of around 120 billion marks.

The savings will come mainly from cuts in health services, higher individual health insurance contributions and a streamlined health care system.

Mr. Blüm, who fought long and hard for the program's parliamentary passage last November, thinks it will bring both radical economies and enhance competitiveness. But its many critics are highly skeptical.

Health experts predict that the legislation, which came into effect Jan. 1, will fail to contain the spiraling health spending that is bound to continue to rise because of West Germany's aging population and rocketing hospital costs.

Hospitals alone account for a third of all expenditures by the statutory health insurance companies.

Opposition to the reform has been vociferous and widespread, uniting physicians, pharmacists, drug manufacturers, trade unions and even taxi drivers.

A survey conducted by the Society for the German Language established that *Gesundheitsreform*, or health reform, was "the word of the year" in 1988, ahead of other topical catchwords about dying seals or low-flying military aircraft.

Public opinion polls have shown popular opposition to Mr. Blüm's reform running at 80 percent, and it is being cited as one of the key factors in the spectacular losses registered by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union in the key West Berlin election at the end of January.

With other important regional votes due this year and next, before the general election in the fall of 1990, CDU strategists fear further losses.

But despite this risk, the reform is a central element of the Christian Democrat-led government's program.

The government describes the health program as "an urgent task in social policy and one of the most significant law-making goals of this legislative period."

It adds: "This reform will establish the conditions necessary for reducing the rates of contribution to the statutory health insurance program, which have been rising for years, and stabilize them on a long-term basis."

The key features of the reform are the setting of reference prices for prescribed drugs, higher prescription charges and less state money for false teeth and glasses.

Heiner Wessel

The plan, developed by Labor Minister Norbert Blüm, is to save the government 14 billion marks a year.

For example, only 50 percent of the cost of false teeth — and West Germany has the world's highest per capita use of dentures — will now be reimbursed, compared with 70 or 80 percent previously.

> One effect of the reforms is to shift more of the cost of insurance to the individual from the state.

The charge for a prescription rises to three marks, from two.

To qualify for medical benefits in West Germany, individuals must be insured with either a state-backed scheme or with a private company. The uninsured pay for themselves.

As a result, some 92 percent of West Germans are enrolled in a national health insurance system in which employers and employees pay equal contributions and both treatment and prescribed drugs are reimbursed.

The effect of the reform is to shift more of the cost of health insurance to the individual from the state. Patients will have to foot a higher share of their health bills, paying more for treatment.

Physicians feel the reform places financial limitations on their choice of treatment, and the pharmaceutical industry fears cuts in both turnover and profits.

A study by Commerzbank concludes that the new legislation will bring a fall in pharmaceutical prices and in sales as well.

According to Mr. Blüm, pharmaceutical prices in West Germany are on average about 50 percent higher than in other European Community countries.

The pharmaceutical industry has argued that its high research and development costs require adequate profit margins.

Lower prices will mean reduced profits, and the pharmaceutical companies claim that this will result in cuts in research and development spending, especially in such high cost areas as the search for AIDS and cancer cures.

The lead up to the reform's implementation saw a leap in demand — between 25 percent and 60 percent in the final quarter of 1988 — for dentures, eyeglasses and prescriptions as patients hurried to beat the deadline.

But a slump has followed the boom, and dental technicians, for example, saw a 40 percent drop in business in February — which causes them, and others in the lucrative medical sector, considerable concern for the future.

MICHAEL FARR, former bureau chief of The Daily Telegraph in Bonn, writes on Germany for U.S. News & World Report and The New York Times.

Finding a Cure for Geriatric Sclerosis

By Anna Tomforde

BONN — The geriatric sclerosis that is expected to affect all industrialized nations in the early years of the next century is likely to hit West Germany particularly hard.

Declining birth rates — the lowest in Europe — mean that by the year 2030, the population of 61 million is expected to drop to around 40 million, half of whom will be over 60.

The prospect, analysts say, poses a severe challenge to the labor market, pension funds and health care systems. According to Dr. Meinhard Miegel, of the Institute for the Economy and Social Development in Bonn, the overproportionate increase in the number of older people will bring "enormous economic and cultural change."

One of the worst consequences, analysts say, will be the "loss of intellectual vitality, talent and skills" since talented young people would probably be quick to emigrate. The brain drain could perhaps be offset by accepting more foreigners and allowing them to become naturalized Germans.

At present, there are 12 million West German pensioners supported by 22.4 million people in the work force. The ratio of the employed to pensioners, however, is expected to slip by the year 2030, when 14.4 million workers will have to support 15 million pensioners, leaving it uncertain who will pay for the pensions and rising health care costs.

The West German Employers Federation (BDI) says that by 2030 the 18.7 percent share of the salary that is currently paid toward pension benefits — a sum that is matched by employers — would have to be doubled or, alternatively, pensions would have to be halved.

Sygma

By 2030, an estimated 14.4 million workers will have to support 15 million pensioners.

As a result, the federation has called for a radical review of working hours and social security payments.

The center-right coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has understood the message, and it has moved recently to tackle the problem, presenting to the Bundestag its proposals for reforming the pension system.

Ironically, given the general inclination toward shortening the workweek and the trade unions' continuing campaign for reduced working hours, the new legislation would raise the retirement age to 65 for men and women beginning in the year 2001, from the current 60 years for women and 63 for men. Those who want to work beyond retirement age would be granted greater flexibility and the incentive of stocking up their pension payments.

At the same time, pension contributions are expected to rise to around 20 percent from the current 18.7 percent, and annual increases will be slower from 1992 and will be linked to net income, rather than to gross income as before.

The government is also looking at the education system, and the unusually long period of time that young Germans spend in higher education. Moves to cut back the years in higher education are under way, and a trimming of university studies appears inevitable.

However, the government's calculations do not take into account the positive effects of an aging population on national finances. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development believes that social spending in West Germany will actually fall between 1980 and 2040, because the rising costs of pensions will be more than outweighed by savings on education, family benefits and health.

According to Dr. Miegel, a change in public awareness that is now under way will also reduce the burden on the environment and on resources, and there will be "idle capacities" with regard to such things as investment in housing and road construction.

Moreover, new sources of labor are likely to be tapped. More women will join the work force, and a continuing flow of Germans from the East bloc is expected. Unemployment is expected to decline sharply, and, according to the BDI, this will save the government about $94 billion over the next 20 years.

It is generally expected that by 2040, the number of foreigners living in West Germany will have risen to seven million, or 15 percent of the population.

Given the dwindling indigenous resources for the labor market, a drastic change in the current government policy of curbing the foreigners' influx appears inevitable, according to some experts.

The Institute for Economic Research, in Hamburg, has been among those organizations giving a modestly optimistic picture of the repercussions of the economic and structural changes expected.

Rising material wealth, it argues, will benefit the automobile industry, tourism and the service and consumer industries. While the gross national product was likely to decrease with a dwindling population, per capita income could well rise, provided that productivity remained stable.

West Germany, as one of the most densely populated countries in the industrialized world, could also benefit environmentally from reduced industrial activity and a shrinking number of private households.

According to the Essen Economic Research Institute, a recent analysis shows that there is no immediate link between demographic development and essential economic factors such as consumer demand, productivity, technical progress, adjustment and innovation. "General growth pessimism based on demographic factors alone does not appear to be justified," the institute said.

However, predictions are gloomy concerning care for the nation's elderly. By 1990, more than two million West Germans will be over 80, and the number of those over 60 will have risen to 13 million, or roughly 20 percent of the population.

About 80 percent of the old people in need of care are currently looked after at home. The rest are in a total of about 7,300 old peoples' homes, the capacities of which have been exhausted.

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Economy Cashing In On Exports

Continued from page 11

ports, the sustained expansion of world trade, the current weakness of the Deutsche mark, an influx of economic refugees from the East bloc and an uncommonly mild winter are all contributing to broad-based growth.

With a global upsurge in capital goods investment, Mr. Schmidt said, German exporters are in an even better position than the Japanese, who specialize in consumer goods. And the Germans are benefiting from an unexpectedly favorable exchange rate.

The external value of the mark against 14 major currencies on March 17 was down 1 percent from the end of 1988 and down 4.4 percent since the end of 1987, a central bank index showed. This has allowed German exporters, who are *already the world champions*, to profit disproportionally from the rapid expansion of other Western economies.

As a percentage of GNP, German exports are rising. They grew from 31.6 percent in 1987 *to 32.3 percent last year and 32.4 percent in the* fourth quarter alone, according to preliminary figures from the German Industry Federation (BDI).

West Germany's trade surplus may have *thinned last year with the United States, but it* widened against the fast-growing European Community partners, who already take more than half of German export goods.

German exports were projected to rise about 5 percent in 1989, but Mr. Walter said he would not be surprised if they rose 8 percent.

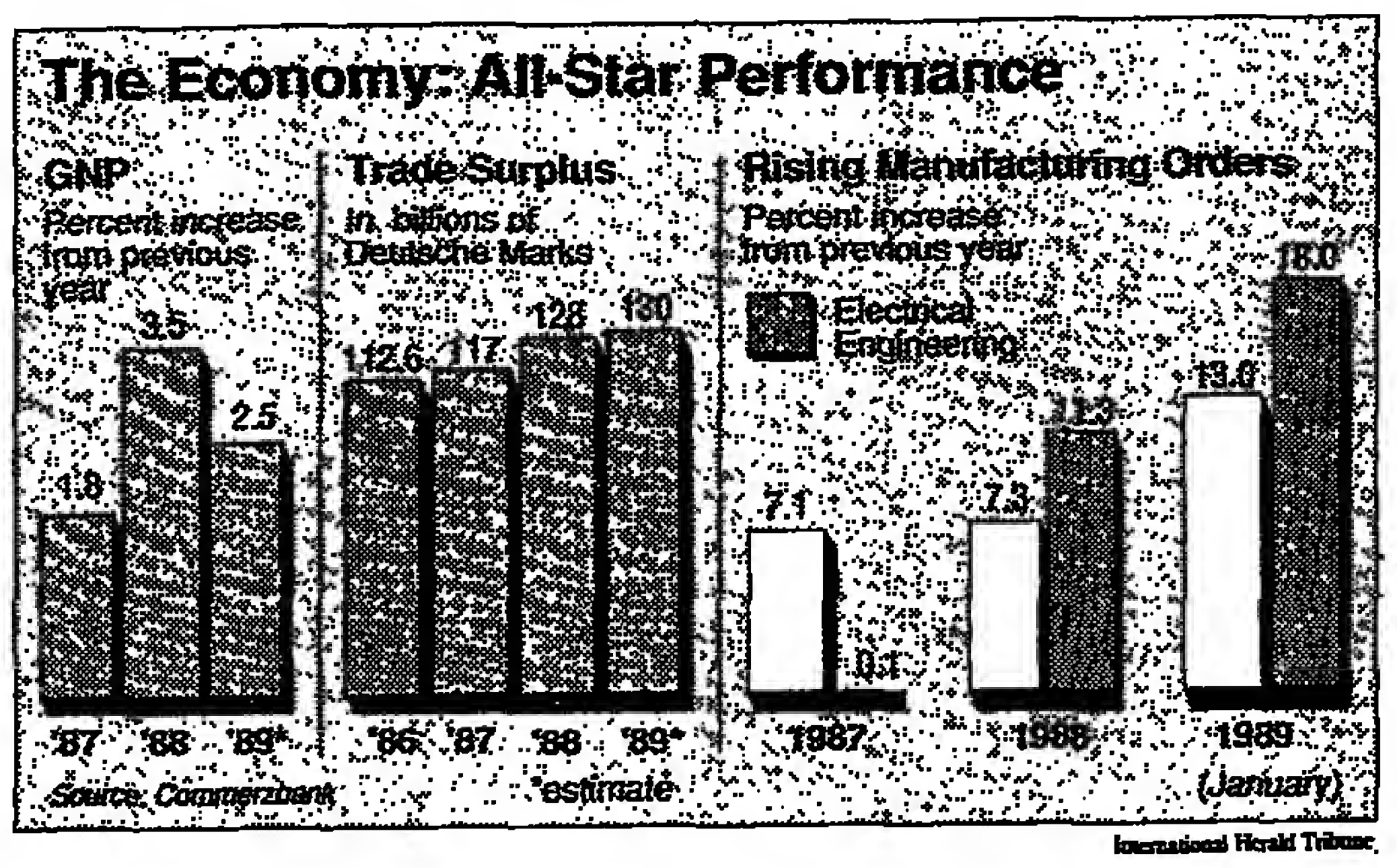
Deutsche Bundesbank in its February report singled out investment activity by domestic companies as the main source of the economy's current momentum. Double-digit order growth in the last quarter of 1988 for new plant and equipment by manufacturing industries point to high investment outlays in the current year, the central bank said.

Mr. Schmidt said his bank projects about a 10 percent increase in manufacturing investment this year after around 7.5 percent in 1988. And this expansion will inevitably create more jobs.

Bundesbank said lively domestic and export demand and overstuffed order books are motivating the resurgent business investment. All this should add up to higher volume and stronger corporate earnings in the current year, it said.

West Germany last year resettled a quarter million people from Eastern Europe. Mr. Walter said this immigration, although it may be a temporary political liability for Mr. Kohl's *coalition, is fueling brisk domestic demand for* housing construction and consumer items like furniture, cars and clothing.

Construction activity was up 14.2 percent in January from year-earlier levels, said BDI. The *unusually mild winter and a state-subsidized* crash program to overcome the housing shortage are affecting results.



International Herald Tribune

Economists are confident such demand dynamism *will propel the economy* at least until mid-year. The order backlog is there. But the outlook becomes murky thereafter, partly because of the growing threat of inflation.

Mr. Schmidt likened the economy to a pressure cooker over a fire *that* is getting "too hot and has to be cooled."

"Bundesbank has been doing this alone," he continued, "but the exporters and consumers keep tossing more logs on the fire. That's the problem."

The weakened mark means rising import prices. Special domestic consumption taxes on alcohol, tobacco and fuels took effect Jan. 1 in another big boost to price inflation. The January cost of living jumped 2.6 percent on a year-to-year basis compared to 1.6 percent in December.

Anticipating the inflationary trend, Bundesbank began tightening credit and monetary policy in mid-1988. Interest rates stabilized and retrenched slightly in March, bringing a needed respite from leapfrogging international increases. German rates remain relatively low, and the inflationary bias is less pronounced than in other Western countries.

Mr. Schmidt said the rate of inflation could break over 3 percent by late summer. Mr. Walter said inflation, however, would not exceed 2.75 percent for 1989 on average.

BOTH Mr. Walter and Mr. Launhardt warned of a potential threat to German exports from a collapse of the dollar in the second half of this year. And the country's continuing export success comes with increasing political risks, they said.

"The risks are clear. When will the dollar weaken? When will the United States initiate protectionism? When will global commerce slow down?" Mr. Walter asked.

The 1988 German trade surplus of 128 billion marks ($71 billion) was a record, and Mr. Schmidt said this year should be little different. A matching 1988 capital account deficit of 120 billion marks, including 83 billion marks in long-term capital, shows these surpluses are being recycled in investment abroad.

"*What we earned, we have reinvested,*" said Mr. Schmidt. "We have been proceeding just exactly by the textbook."

But the country's EC partners cannot be *expected to tolerate the growing German trade* surpluses forever. And evidence is accumulating that the politically sensitive surplus with the United States may have started growing again as well.

For the moment, though, German industry has every reason to be confident. BDI figures showed production up 7.3 percent in January over the year-earlier month.

FRANK Paetzold, president of the German Machinery and Plant Manufacture Association, projected at a March 2 news conference a real production increase of 4 percent to 5 percent this *year after a rise of 3.3 percent in 1988.*

Branch turnover was up 7 percent last year to 180 billion marks, including an 8 percent increase to 102 billion marks in foreign sales. Sales to the EC, especially Spain, Portugal and Britain, were up 11 percent so that the German machinery industry now controls 30 percent of this 380 billion mark market.

The chairman of Siemens, Karlheinz Kaske, *who is also chairman of the* Central Association of the Electronics and Electrical Industry, predicted at his trade group's March 17 new conference a 5 percent rise in production this year based on a strong foreign and domestic demand for capital goods.

Production in this branch was up nearly 6 percent last year with total sales rising 7 percent to 170.2 billion marks, including 6.4 percent higher exports of 75.6 billion marks. *Trade in electrical and electronic goods rose a* disproportionate 9 percent with the EC in 1988.

The Automobile Industry Association said the high production level reached by the end of last year continued in January when vehicle output was up 19 percent on the year and exports up 25 percent. The German chemical industry, which has vastly expanded its investment in the United States, boosted chemical sales by around 7 percent last year to 150 billion marks.

***EDWARD ROBY** is the English-language editor of Vereingigte Wirtschaftsdienste GmbH, a West German economics agency based in Frankfurt.*

Bundesbank May Tighten Policy

By Miriam Widman

FRANKFURT — For the Bundesbank, 1989 is proving to be a very different year. At this time last year, most markets were recovering from the Oct. 19, 1987, crash. It was a time of low inflation and low interest rates, as central banks the world over had pumped liquidity into the market and eased rates in an effort to calm investors.

What a difference a year can make. Through nearly the entire first quarter of 1989, dealers were intent on speculating before nearly every Bundesbank policy-making council meeting that West German monetary authorities were getting ready to jack up rates.

The West German central bank did raise rates Jan. 20, when it moved the discount and Lombard rates up by half a point to 4 percent and 6 percent respectively. The Lombard rate is the rate at which banks borrow from the Bundesbank using certain securities as collateral.

Four weeks later, foreign exchange and money market dealers speculated that rates would rise at the Feb. 16 meeting. There has been massive market speculation at times since then, with talk intensifying prior to the Bundesbank's bi-monthly central council meeting.

Speculation had been so intense that in February there was talk in the market of the Bundesbank reintroducing a special Lombard facility, which would allow the bank to alter its Lombard rate daily.

The Bundesbank used the special Lombard facility in the 1970s, when inflation was high. A Bundesbank source acknowledged the market speculation, but said it was "hogwash" to think the central bank would reintroduce the special Lombard facility, which he said was a sign of a very restrictive monetary policy.

Although speculation is the nature of the market, the Bundesbank has given observers clear reasons to expect a tighter policy this year. It has a new monetary target of "about 5 percent" compared to the 3 percent to 6 percent seen in 1988 for its targeted indicator, M3. And it seems intent on achieving its goal after an embarrassing three years in a row of missed targets.

And then there is the inflation factor. Bundesbank officials have said they do not believe inflation is now a problem in the Federal Republic. But their attitude is rather like that of a former fat person-turned careful dieter: It is better to avoid temptation now than to have to engage in a crash program later on when the situation is already out of hand.

Overall, inflation is expected to rise to 2.5 percent this year from 1988's 1.2 percent, largely due to consumer taxes Bonn imposed Jan. 1. Data shows, however, that the taxes have had a one-time effect, with the monthly consumer price index rising a strong 1.1 percent in January, but falling back to 0.3 percent in February and 0.2 percent in March.

Other factors contributing to inflation fears are this year's stronger dollar, which worries Bundesbank officials because of its effect on import prices; those rose a stronger-than-expected 2.2 percent in January over December. However, in February, the import price index fell back to show a 0.3 percent change over January. Although the Bundesbank's actions *in the market indicate that it is much more* worried by a dollar close to 1.90 Deutsche marks than by one below 1.85 marks, officials seem more concerned with the overall effect a higher dollar has on the West German economy, rather than with a specific rate.

> Speculation centers on expectations of higher rates.

Higher oil prices and the high rates of West German capacity utilization complete an inflation picture that for many at the bank is less than rosy.

But despite West German monetary authorities' reputation in some corners as being tightfisted, inflation-paranoid policy-makers, Bundesbank officials have been remarkably resilient in the face of heavy market pressure to increase rates.

And as such, the central bank council has made the many analysts who seemed convinced of Bundesbank rate rises more than marginally embarrassed. On March 7, the Bundesbank gave a further signal that it does not want rates to rise, when it announced a 5.80 percent fixed-rate repurchase agreement, and what was seen as generous allotment of 15.5 billion marks for the tender. The Bundesbank has followed up by announcing a 5.8 percent fixed-rate repo for all subsequent agreements in March.

Yet many Bundesbank watchers still believe that West German central bankers cannot wait much longer before raising rates. Some reason that the Bundesbank may have to raise rates to defend the mark, should the dollar begin to approach the 1.90-mark level.

Others note that since the overnight and repurchase rates had risen above the 6-percent Lombard rate level, the Bundesbank will be forced, sooner or later, to make a move. The Bundesbank does not like overnight, or call money, trading above the Lombard rate because this encourages banks to borrow through the Lombard facility. It then becomes a cheap way to finance operations when call money moves above the Lombard.

Bundesbank policy has been to use the Lombard as an emergency facility and to treat the rate as a ceiling for call money rates.

The Lombard's relationship to the repurchase rate has changed, however, under the U.S.-style auction format adopted last September, according to a Bundesbank source. Since the Bundesbank does not set a minimum bidding rate, the resulting rates are viewed as market-determined.

The Bundesbank's main policy tool under the system is through the amount it decides to allot, the source indicated. The earlier use of the Lombard rate as a ceiling for the repurchase rates no longer exists. In times when the market is calm, however, the repurchase rate can be expected to come in under the Lombard's level, he said.

Although most economists see German rates rising further, they do not see an endless upward spiral of higher and higher interest rates. For one, Bundesbank officials have made it *clear that they are opposed to this scenario.* Many economists also predict a slowdown in the fourth quarter of 1989, accompanied by lower rates.

Gavin Davis, an economist with Goldman Sachs in London, sees short-term market rates peaking around 7 percent before falling back toward the end of the year. He was less sure about the course of the discount and Lombard rates, but would not rule out rates of 5 percent and 7 percent respectively some time later this year.

Nigel Hugh Smith, an economist with Hoare Govett in London, sees a top discount and Lombard rates at 4.5 percent and 6.5 percent. But he expects the levels to fall off in the fourth quarter under his presumption of a slower inflation rate toward the end of the year. His tentative figures show an inflation rate of 2.8 percent this year, somewhat higher than the 2.5 percent officially forecast, falling back to 1.9 percent in 1990.

Petra Ott, an analyst with Citibank's Frankfurt branch, said she was unable to give figures for the discount and Lombard rates, but said the peak levels have not yet been reached. She *expected further increases in the first half* before rates fell later on in 1989.

The Commerzbank economist, Peter Pietsch, said the bank was predicting a slight decline in rates by the end of the year. The bank's forecasts see the 10-year bond yields falling from 6.91 percent to 6.7 percent at the end of March to 6.6 percent at the end of August to finish the year at 6.7 percent.

***MIRIAM WIDMAN** is the bureau chief of Market News Service in Frankfurt.*

Frankfurt Girds for Futures Exchange

FRANKFURT — Last year the Frankfurt stock exchange was busy recovering from the crash. Next year the exchange will play host to the new German Futures Exchange.

So what's so special about 1989?

"Everything. Everything is happening this year," says Rüdiger von Rosen, executive vice chairman of the Federation of German Stock Exchanges, in reference to the massive preparations that must be concluded before the new exchange opens next year.

West Germany is gearing up for the January, 1990, opening of the Deutsche Terminbörse, or the German Futures Exchange. Equity options on 14 West German blue chips stocks is the first product scheduled to be available, to be followed in April or May by a futures contract on the DAX, West Germany's real-time equities index that is based on the nation's 30 most heavily traded stocks.

A futures contract on German government bonds, known as *Bunds*, is also planned, and there is discussion of a bond index. Although the DTB will call Frankfurt home, it will be a computerized trading system.

But with all the preparations under way, Frankfurt as a financial center lags far behind London, New York or Tokyo. The British, in fact, have stolen the show from the Germans on Bund futures trading, with the opening last September of trading on a Bund futures contract on the London International Financial Futures Exchange. The success of the offering has led to the announcement of two new Deutsche mark contracts, to be launched April 20. The French futures exchange, the MATIF, is also reported to be planning a Deutsche mark bond futures contract.

A strong aversion to risk, plus securities laws that date back to the 18th century, have inhibited the quick development of sophisticated financial products in Germany.

"Even though 'Finanzplatz Deutschland' has the largest securities market on the European continent," Mr. von Rosen said in a recent speech, "in comparison with the United States, Japan or Great Britain, we are still almost a developing country." Thirty stocks account for 80 percent of equity turnover, and of the more than 360,000 West German corporations, only 600 are traded on the exchanges.

West German financial professionals, banking on heavy support for the DTB from powerful West German banks, are hoping that the business generated in London will move to Germany when the DTB opens, but some note that it will be hard to move business, already successfully established in London, here.

Insider trading does not get the press it does in London, New York or Tokyo, most probably due to the accepted code of honor applied in Germany. West Germany does not have an insider trading law, and it does not have a regulatory body like the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission.

Furthermore, what is seen as *insider information by many in* the United States and London is simply viewed here as a lucky tip. One well-reported example was Deutsche Bank AG's announce*ment of a capital raising share is*sue, which was leaked out in Frankfurt, but which some London brokers heard of late.

BUT that may all be changing, as stock market officials become increasingly aware that if Frankfurt wants to play with the *big boys, it must have an insider* trading law. Mr. von Rosen, a longtime advocate of the country's voluntary guidelines, hinted in a recent interview that he was changing his position.

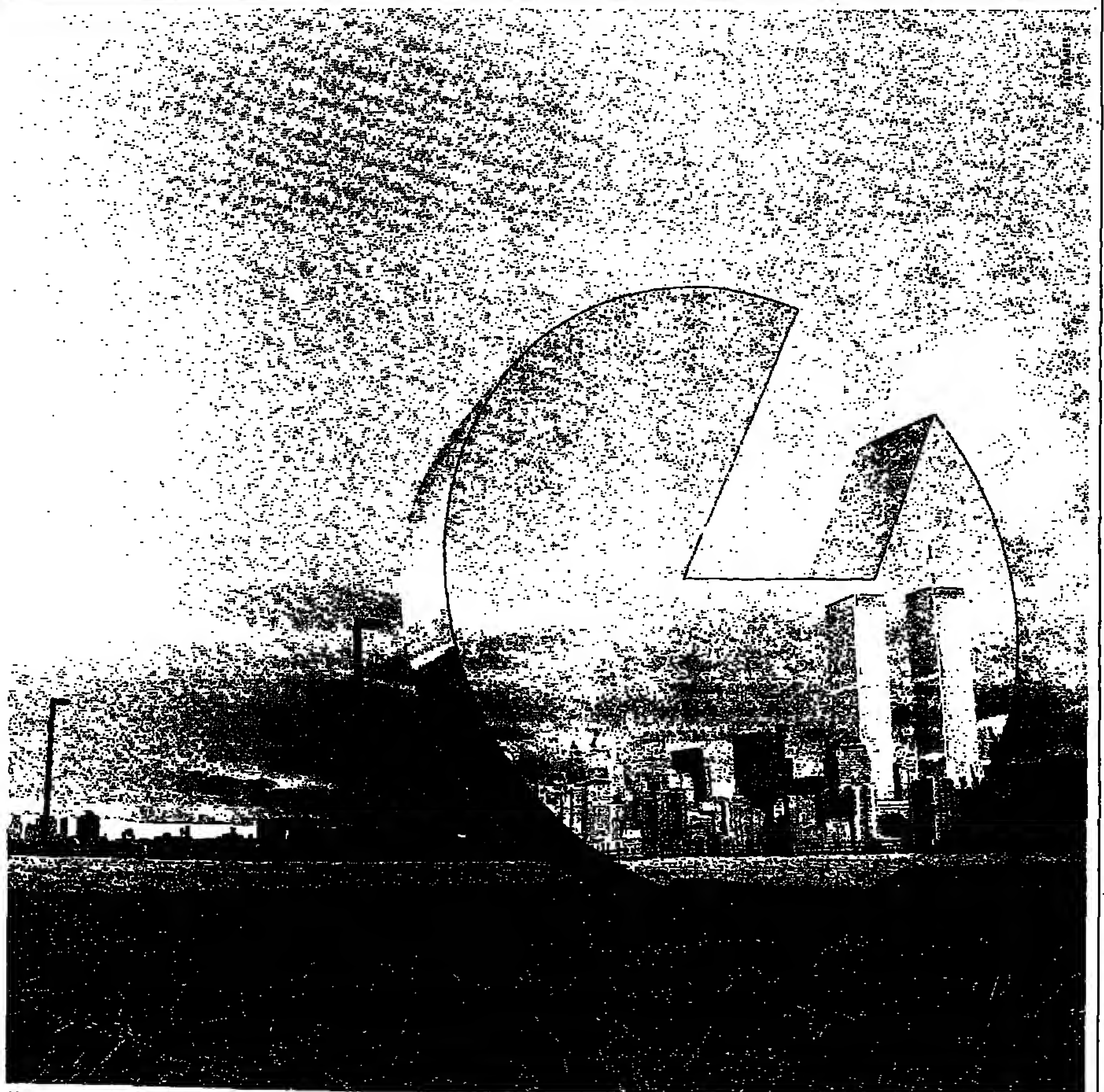
"I would say that in these fields the German position will not be an isolated one," Mr. von Rosen said, indicating that a German insider trading law may well be on the way. But he also noted that "an insider trading law didn't catch Ivan Boesky," alluding to the fact that effective enforcement is needed for such a statute to work.

With all the plans under way for the Futures Exchange, life on the trading floor still goes on. First quarter trading on the Frankfurt stock exchange has been mixed, and traders have said there have been few clear trends directing the market. At one point in mid-February, for example, the direction of German blue chip stocks was so unsure that traders focused for days in a row on secondary companies.

As is typical of the equities market, interest rate developments have played a major factor, and the continued speculation over impending Bundesbank rate increases has hurt share prices. The negative tone seen for much of February was attributed to the constant speculation over higher West German interest rates, which was in part fueled by a Feb. 24 increase in the U.S. discount rate to 7 percent. Additionally, the weakened government bond market and the strong increase in the average yield of government issues to over 7 percent soured the mood on the equities floor.

Early March developments saw a slight change in that mood, as the Bundesbank's resistance to market pressure to raise rates helped calm interest rate fears.

Miriam Widman



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Cautious Carmakers Keep Up Momentum

By Douglas Sutton

FRANKFURT — After four strong years, the West German automotive industry is off to a fast start in the early going of 1989, yet the general mood is more cautious than euphoric.

Two of the majors, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz, are caught up in corporate strategy problems — Daimler in the throes of its adjustment to becoming a high-technology aerospace, electronics and automotive conglomerate, and VW/Audi trying to find ways to cut costs while keeping the unions happy.

> The main worry is how to increase yield in percentage of turnover.

For the moment, none of the German carmakers is hurting. Generally they are expecting continuing high earnings — as long as turnover continues to grow. But their main worry is how to increase their yield in percentage of turnover. In this area, they admit, they still have great room for improvement.

According to the German Automobile Industry Association, or VDA, in Frankfurt, West German car production for the first two months of 1989 reached 786,600, up 9 percent from the same period last year. Car exports totaled 454,800, up 15 percent.

When trucks and other vehicles were included, output in January and February, reached 835,800, an increase of 9 percent.

Meanwhile, the domestic market remains strong. The Federal Vehicles Office in Flensburg reported that new car registrations in February came to 213,495, up 13.7 percent from January and 7.8 percent higher than in February of last year.

The figures indicated that the momentum of previous years has carried over into 1989, yet the VDA's outlook for the year is not so optimistic. While still expecting a good year, Achim Dieknann, the VDA executive director, says production will still probably show a 3 to 4 percent drop from last year.

In 1988, the West German car industry produced just over 4.35 million cars, a 0.6 percent drop from the record level of more than 4.37 million set in 1987, though the turnover volume, reflecting higher prices, increased 3 percent to a record 119.3 billion Deutsche marks ($64 billion).

The chief worry remains the returns on all the booming sales: In 1987, the last full year for which the VDA had statistics, West German carmakers averaged a net sales to profit ratio of just 1.1 percent, down from 1.3 percent in 1986. By all indications, 1988 brought little or no improvement.

The company most greatly preoccupied with the question is Volkswagen, which has expanded dynamically in recent years — taking over the Spanish SEAT company, setting up the Autolatina joint venture in South America with Ford, and establishing an assembly plant in China.

Last year Volkswagen set new sales records of 2.8 million cars and a turnover volume of 59 billion marks. Yet, according to preliminary estimates, its profit increased only marginally to around 700 million marks, compared to 598 million in 1987.

As the Munich daily Süddeustsche Zeitung noted, Volkswagen "has a corset which does not permit it to put on some fat in the good years in order to help it get through the lean years."

Volkswagen's chairman, Carl Hahn, wants to change all this, and with an eye on the stiffer competition when the European Community establishes its single market after 1992, has set a turnover yield target by then of 8 percent, nearly four times the 1987 yield of 2.1 percent.

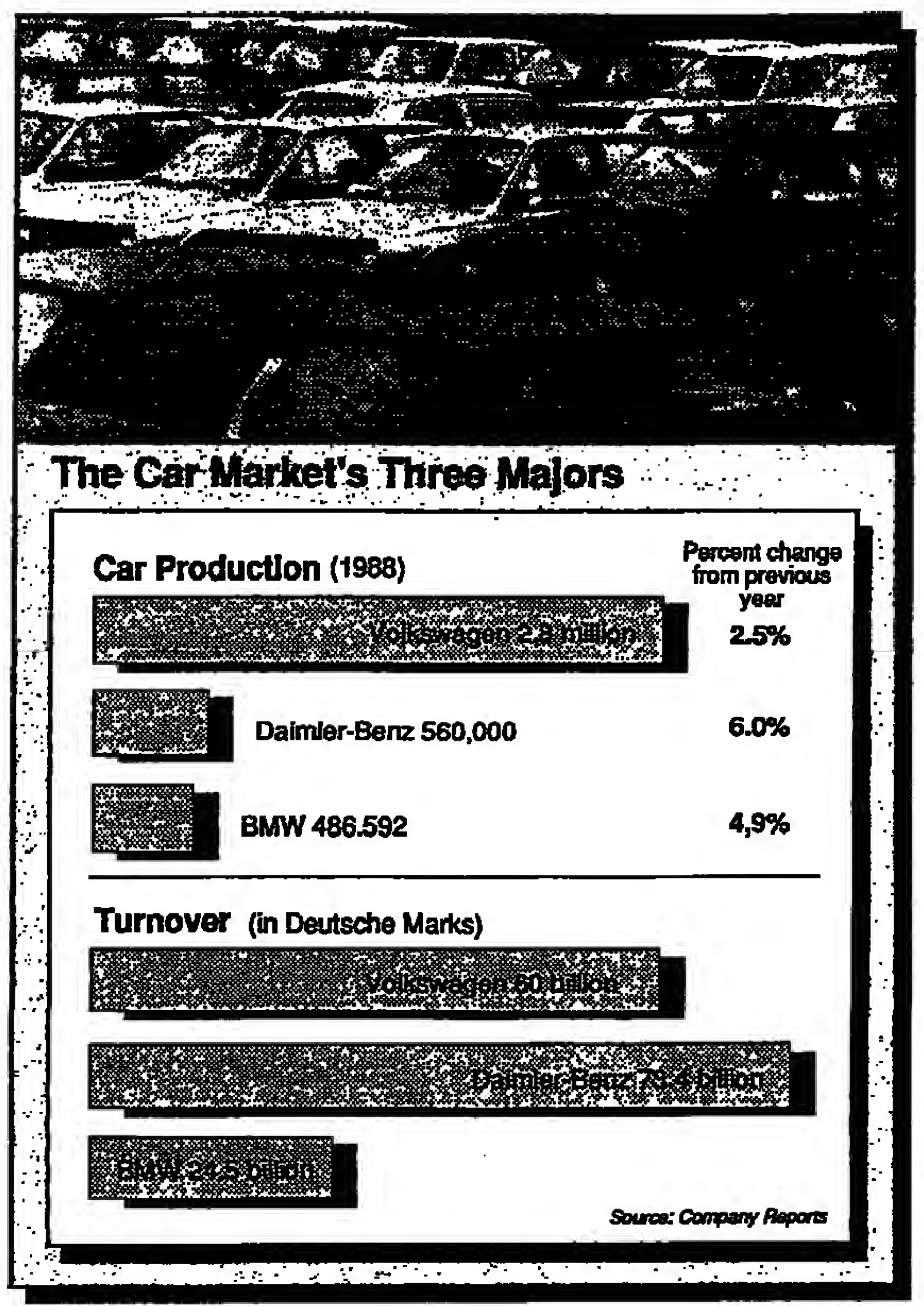
To achieve this, Mr. Hahn has outlined a drastic cost-savings and management-streamlining program, one aspect of which — cutting 14,000 jobs — will put the company on a collision course with the powerful IG Metall union.

"We finally have to break through the crusty structures," Mr. Hahn told the monthly Manager Magazine. He described the car market of the 1990s as one where there will be "an explosion in the supply, enormous surplus production capacities, short manufacturing cycles and increased pricing pressures."

Mr. Hahn's arguments for the need for drastic action also include the fact that VW cars are priced anywhere from 7 percent to 40 percent higher than other cars in the same category. He points out that between 1978 and 1986 Volkswagen's domestic payroll increased 22 percent, but production rose just 5 percent — while other competitors, particularly Fiat, Peugeot, General Motors and Ford had cut their work forces and raised output.

"The sooner we start to save, the better it will be," Mr. Hahn said in an another interview. "We have to rationalize further ... if we are to save jobs."

In Stuttgart, meanwhile, Daimler-Benz says its earnings fell below the 1987 figure of 1.78 billion marks, although the group turnover increased 9 percent to 73.4 billion marks. The company suffered a 6 percent drop in car production last year, to 560,000, above all reflecting a 21-percent drop in output of diesel cars.



Source: Company Reports

International Herald Tribune

Daimler's chief problem these days is that it is constantly assuring everyone, that, for all the expansion into other fields — the takeovers of the AEG electronics firms, the Dornier aerospace company and the machinery manufacturer MTU, not to mention an imminent merger with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm — it is still in the car business.

AT THE recent Geneva Auto Salon, for example, the company unveiled a new SL roadster and said that this marked the start of Daimler's aim to introduce a new Mercedes model every year from now on. In terms of the company's product line, it would mean speeding up the development/production cycle to seven to nine years per car, as opposed to the current 12 years.

The Daimler chairman, Edzard Reuter, insists that over the long run its activities in electronics and aerospace will benefit the company's car manufacturing capabilities.

In a recent interview with the daily Die Welt, Mr. Reuter talked about nearly 100 synergy projects within the Daimler concern, many of them which will benefit Mercedes cars and trucks. "We have obtained this new technology capability," he said. "Based on this we will continue to be able to offer a luxury-class automobile as a complete system."

In Munich, the Bayerische Motoren Werke, BMW, meanwhile, is concerned about trying to maintain its performance after setting new records in 1988. BMW registered a group turnover surge of 25.9 percent to 24.5 billion marks last year. Production increased 4.9 percent to 484,121 cars, while sales went up by 5.9 percent to 486,592, growth rates which BMW said it had not experienced sine the mid-1970s.

According to the VDA, BMW was off to a fast start in January with a doubling of car sales at home compared to the same month last year.

But BMW's chairman, Eberhard von Kûnheim, believes that 1989 will result in somewhat lower domestic sales amid higher interest rates and an overall slowdown in private consumption.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is an editor with the English-language service of Deutsche Presse-Agentur, the West German news agency.

Technological Gains Pose A Dilemma in Robotics

FRANKFURT — West Germany's robotics companies are facing a dilemma. On the one hand, they have made major technological strides with their robots in the past few years. But on the other, despite — or possibly because of — the increased sophistication of the robots, the industry has largely stagnated commercially.

Final statistics for 1988 will be released this week during the Hannover Industrial Fair by the German Machinery and Plant Manufacture Association (VDMA), which is based in Frankfurt.

But a study compiled after the first three quarters of the year by the VDMA's working group on Assembly, Handling and Industrial Robots Manufacturing (MHI) produced estimates which indicated only a slight improvement on 1987 figures.

According to the MHI, West German production of robots came to 2,700, reaching a turnover of about 600 million Deutsche marks ($324 million). In 1987, the figures were 2,670 robots and a turnover of 595 million marks.

Both the 1987 and 1988 figures are far short of those of 1986, when manufacturers — there are about 150 in West Germany — built 3,240 robots for a turnover of 640 million marks.

By VDMA estimates, at the end of 1988, West German manufacturers had installed around 16,000 robots on their assembly lines, and by the end of 1990, the robot population will have reached about 20,000 — or 15 times the level of 1980.

While these figures make West Germany the undisputed leader in Europe, the country still lags behind Japan and the United States. According to the Stuttgart-based Fraunhofer Institute für Produktionstechnik und Automatisierung (IPA), at the end of 1987 Japan had 106,000 robots in operation, and the United States 30,000.

By comparison, the IPA said, the West European robot population came to 46,000, with West Germany making up one-third of the total at 14,900.

Bernd Knoerr, deputy managing director of the MHI group at the VDMA, believes that a major reason for the evident stagnation in the German robotics industry is that manufacturers have begun to re-examine their strategy in employing robots on their assembly lines.

"A few years ago, there was still a euphoria about flexibility," Mr. Knoerr said. "But this no longer is the case."

Basically, Mr. Knoerr and other robotics experts explained, as robots gained in sophistication and the tasks that they could perform became more varied and complex, the advance raised many more questions among potential users.

By international definition, a robot is a universally applicable moveable automaton with at least three axes. Its movements are freely programmable without any mechanical input and can be equipped with means of manufacture, such as grasping and work-tooling.

> 'Much thinking is going on now about whether assembly line systems might not return to something less complex.'

Today, robots operate on more than three axes. For example, the Carl Cloos company, one of West Germany's major robot producers, along with Reis GmbH and KUKA, the largest robotics firm in the country, has a 12-axial system.

The main advances in German robotics technology have been in the guidance and control systems, thus giving them a precision inconceivable a decade ago.

With such high-tech components as microchips and lasers helping robots to "see" and to receive off-line commands from computers and numerical control units, applications far more complex than the traditional spot-welding and seam-welding jobs — usually in car manufacturing — became possible.

Meanwhile, factories and assembly lines have been redesigned as such concepts as computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM), computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM), computer-aided engineering (CAE), and more recently, manufacturing-automation-protocol (MAP) have come into vogue.

Following such rapid advances, production engineers are apparently pondering their next step, industry officials say.

"Manufacturers are now questioning whether their product and production systems really require so much flexibility," Mr. Knoerr remarked. "Much thinking is going on now about whether assembly line systems might not return to something less complex."

Erwin Cloos, executive director of the Carl Cloos company, sees a battle of survival ahead in the robotics industry.

Given the complexity involving off-line programming, the cross-linking of various systems and further advances in what he called "intelligent sensory devices" for robots, he told a German trade magazine, Roboter, that "in the end, only those who can offer entire systems will survive."

Mr. Knoerr is quick to assure that, though the reappraisal by production managers may slow down the industry's growth for a while, the overall sector of numerically controlled automated assembly systems, in which robots are one segment, will continue to expand strongly.

The turnover of the MHI branch reached an estimated 3.1 billion marks last year, a record. By 1990, sales are expected to reach at least 3.3 billion marks.

In West Berlin, meanwhile, the German Institute of Economic Research is studying the social ramifications of the employment of robots. In a recent study, the institute forecast that German industry would reach a saturation point in the application of robots after the year 2000, when the robot population will be around 60,000.

Douglas Sutton

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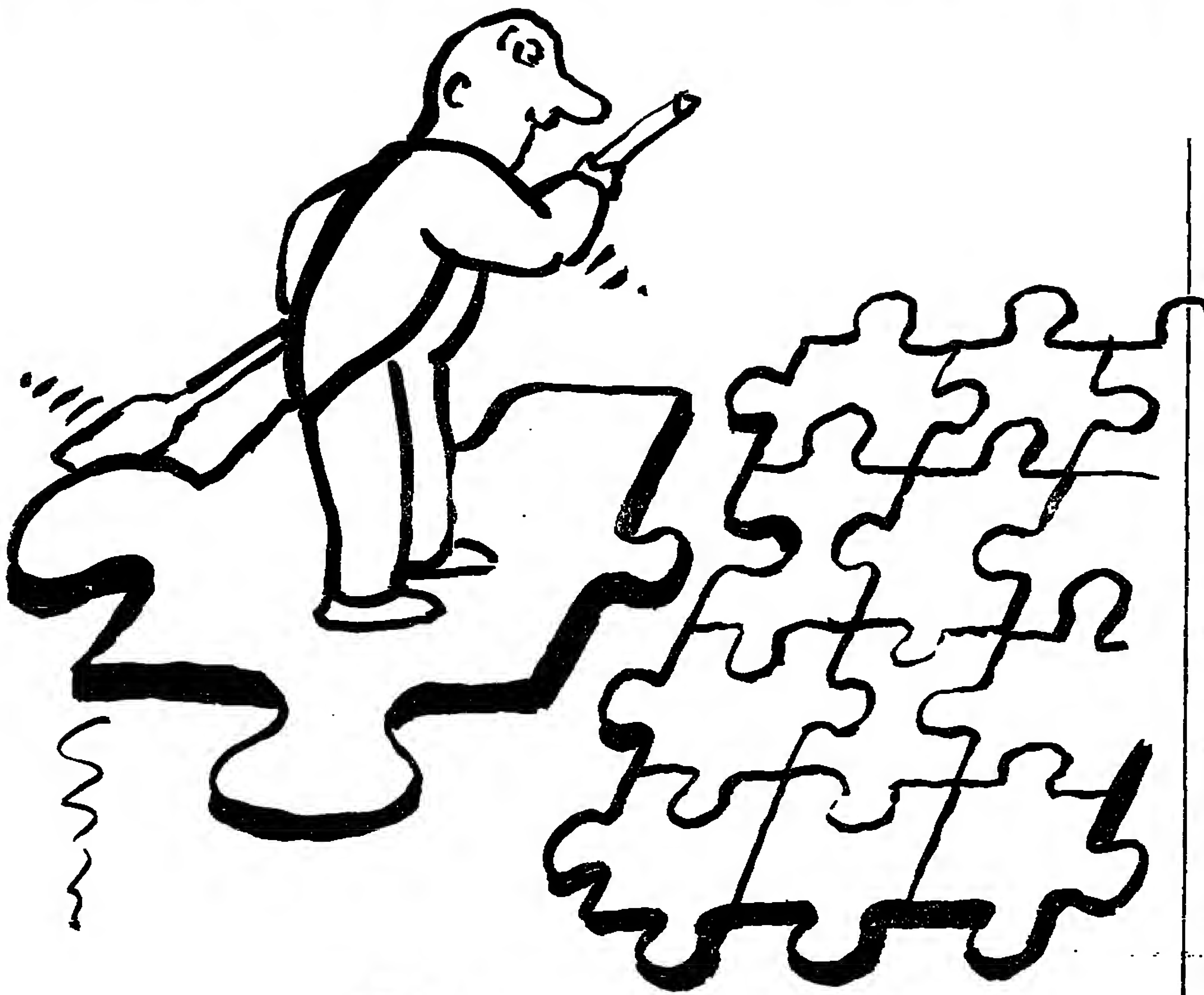

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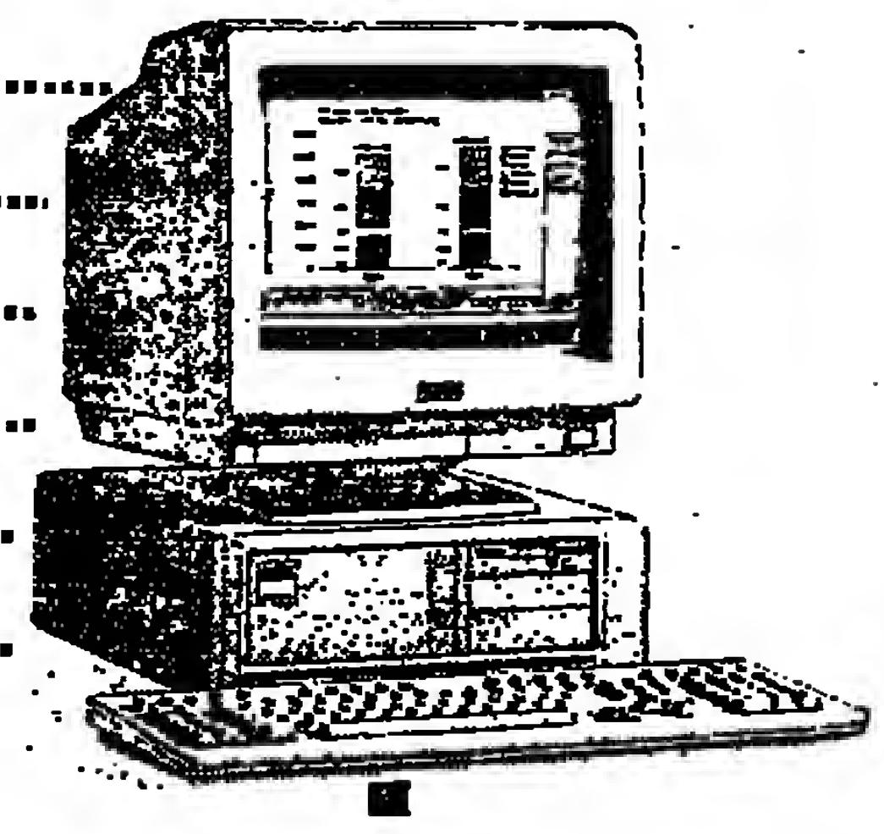

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By RANDALL ROTHENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Less than two weeks old, Earle Palmer Brown/New York can already claim its first account — Conrad International. The overseas division of Hilton Hotels Corp. intends to take advantage of the new relationship by starting its first-ever corporate-image campaign.

The client followed Jane Maas, the president of Earle Palmer Brown/New York, from her old firm, Muller Jordan Weiss. She left the presidency there after the agency's recent merger with Christopher Thomas Associates.

Also following Ms. Maas to Earle Palmer Brown/New York is Chris Moseley, who was management supervisor for the Conrad account during its two months at Muller Jordan. Ms. Moseley will serve as a senior vice president at the new agency. Steve Lance, formerly at Della Femina, McNamee WCRS, is joining Earle Palmer as a creative director.

This crew will create the first extensive advertising ever for Conrad, which was formed by Hilton Hotels in 1982 because it was forbidden to use the Hilton name on its overseas properties. That right belongs to Hilton International, spun off as a separate company in the late 1960s and owned, in turn, by Trans World Airlines, Allegis Corp. and now the Ladbroke Group.

Conrad is opening hotels this year in London, Dublin and Monte Carlo.

For its international division, Hilton took the name Conrad, as in Conrad N. Hilton, the founder of the original hotel company. Mr. Lance has used that bit of history in developing the company's positioning line: "Conrad, the first name in hotels."

The need for a corporate image was prompted by the scheduled opening this year of Conrad hotels in London, Dublin and Monte Carlo, said Jo-Ann Zaccarelli, Conrad's corporate director of marketing and communications.

Conrad intends to select an advertising agency and a public-relations agency for each of three markets: the United States; Asia and the Pacific; and Europe, Africa and the Persian Gulf. The local communications efforts will all be adaptations of the corporate campaign developed by Earle Palmer Brown, Ms. Zaccarelli said.

INNOVATIONS in advertising through computer messages are transforming the hotel industry, Ms. Maas said. "There is a revolution happening in how hotels are advertising to travel agents," she said. "Big chains are already advertising to travel agents on their computers."

She noted that Sheraton had purchased the "turn-on message" on the American Airlines reservation system; the first thing an agent sees as the computer warms up is an advertisement from Sheraton.

• • •

An advertising campaign for the Alaskan oil industry has been canceled by companies and industry groups, as the disastrous oil spill in Prince William Sound began blackening beaches and wildlife. ARCO Alaska, BP Exploration and the Alaska Oil and Gas Association pulled the broadcast and print ads, which criticized an Alaskan state government proposal to curtail tax incentives for oil production.

"When you've got the biggest oil spill in American history on your hands, any of these other things seems petty," said William W. Hopkins, executive director of the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, who advised members to cancel their ads. "It just struck me as wrong."

The industry is fighting a public-relations battle against Alaska's governor, extolling the industry and arguing that the proposal to reduce tax incentives would jeopardize jobs and economic stability.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

April 4

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.111	3.593	1.1278	0.3344	0.1538 *	—	5.388 *	1.2892	1.6115 *
Brussels (a)	39.18	66.6975	20.9365	6.208	2.8546 *	18.5655	—	23.927	0.2992
Frankfurt	1.8703	3.186	—	0.2966	0.1364 *	0.8867	4.777 *	1.143	1.4205 *
London (b)	1.706	—	3.1918	10.7522	2,340.50	3.5995	66.74	2.7843	223.30
Milan	1,372.75	2,336.95	733.47	217.51	—	650.46	35.03	838.35	10.473
New York (c)	—	1.707 b	1.8695	6.3095	1,371.50	2.1075	39.12	1.632	130.95
Paris	6.31	10.7405	3.372	—	0.4598 *	2.9956	0.161	3.8534	4.8145 *
Tokyo	131.90	223.77	70.27	20.84	8.959	62.31	3.3571	80.30	—
Zurich	1.633	2.7856	0.8751	0.2594	0.1191 *	0.7757	4.1803 *	—	1.2484 *
1 ECU	1.1116	0.6534	2.0821	7.0285	1,527.12	2.340	43.59	1.8083	145.791
1 SDR	1.3027	0.7651	2.4365	8.2202	1,792.37	2.75	51.0406	2.1326	171.568

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	15.25	Fin. markka	4.209	Mex. peso*	2365.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5472
Austral. $	1.216	Greek drac.	158.50	N. Zealand $	1.6234	Soviet ruble*	0.6291
Austr. schil.	13.16	Hong Kong $	7.7855	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	116.40
Brazil cruz.	0.99	Indian rupee	15.6482	Norw. krone	6.794	Swed. krona	6.374
Canadian $	1.1878	Indo. rupiah	1755.00	Phil. peso	21.371	Taiwan $	27.28
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7013	Port. escudo	152.70	Thai baht*	25.525
Danish krone	7.285	Israeli shek.	1.806	Saudi riyal*	3.7508	Turkish lira	1977.00
Egypt. pound	2.423	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2898	Sing. $	1.9485	UAE dirham*	3.673
		Malay. ring.*	2.748	S. Kor. won	667.80	Venez. boliv.	35.98

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6979	1.6940	1.6863	Canadian dollar	1.1898	1.1918	1.1937
Japanese yen	130.44	129.85	129.27	Swiss franc	1.6306	1.6246	1.6188
Deutsche mark	1.8653	1.8596	1.8540				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Goslbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9⅞-10	6 1/16-6 3/16	5 5/16-5 7/16	12¾-12⅞	8 5/16-8 7/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	8¼-8⅜	8
2 months	10-10⅛	6⅛-6¼	5 5/16-5 7/16	12¾-12⅞	8 5/16-8 7/16	4⅜-4½	8⅜-8½	8⅛
3 months	10⅛-10¼	6 3/16-6 5/16	5⅝-5¾	12 15/16-13 1/16	8⅜-8½	4 5/16-4 7/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	8¼
6 months	10⅜-10½	6 5/16-6 7/16	5 15/16-6 1/16	12 15/16-13 1/16	8⅝-8¾	4⅝-4¾	8 11/16-8 13/16	8 7/16
1 year	10¾-10⅞	6¾-6⅞	6-6⅛	12⅞-13	9-9⅛	4⅞-5	9⅛-9¼	8⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

April 4

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	11½	11½
Federal funds	9¾	9⅝
Com paper 90-179 days	9.27	9.22
3-month Treasury bills	8.77	8.80
6-month Treasury bills	8.69	8.85
3-month CD's	9.60	9.55
3-month CD's	9.70	9.65
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	4 5/32	4 3/32
1-month interbank	4 9/16	4 9/16
3-month interbank	4 19/32	4 19/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	6.00	6.00
1-month interbank	6.85	6.85
3-month interbank	6½	6½
6-month interbank	6.85	6.85
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	12¾	12⅝
1-month interbank	13⅛	13⅛
3-month interbank	13⅛	13⅛
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8½	8 9/16
1-month interbank	8¾	8 7/16
3-month interbank	8⅝	8¾
6-month interbank	8 13/16	8¾

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

April 4

1 month	9 15/16 - 10 1/16
2 months	10 1/16 - 10 3/16
3 months	10⅛ - 10¼
6 months	10 3/16 - 10 5/16
1 year	10 5/16 - 10 7/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

April 4

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 9.09
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.699

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

April 4

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	385.95	387.25	+1.50
Luxembourg	387.15	—	+1.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	389.46	388.42	+2.74
Zurich	387.15	387.05	+2.30
London	386.60	386.45	+1.20
New York	—	385.75	−0.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Harrods Purchase Faulted

Trade Secretary Sees 'Wrongdoing'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lord Young, Britain's trade secretary, said Tuesday that a government report "clearly disclosed wrongdoing" in the £615 million (now $1.04 billion) takeover of House of Fraser PLC by the Fayed brothers of Egypt in 1985.

But Lord Young insisted that the Department of Trade and Industry report could not be published until the director of public prosecutions and the Serious Fraud Office decided whether to prosecute.

The secretary's remark in a radio interview was the latest contribution to a bitter battle between the Fayeds and Roland (Tiny) Rowland, who claims the brothers used unfair means to thwart his bid for House of Fraser. Its best-known holding is Harrods department store in London.

Last week, The Observer newspaper, owned by Mr. Rowland's Lonrho PLC, tried to publish a special edition detailing a leaked copy of the report on the takeover, but was blocked by an injunction obtained by the government, which argued that publication could prejudice the investigation.

Lonrho claims that the Fayeds misrepresented their wealth and background to make the bid; the Egyptian investors deny this.

Government inspectors were ordered to make an inquiry, and their report has been with Lord Young since July. He referred it to the Serious Fraud Office.

"The report clearly disclosed wrongdoing," Lord Young told the British Broadcasting Corp. "But the standard that you have to be able to prove in a court of law is vastly different from an inspector in a report. It showed enough that it had to go straight to the prosecuting authorities."

He gave no indication of who might be guilty of wrongdoing.

Sir Edward Du Cann, Lonrho's chairman, said Lord Young had "let the cat out of the bag" and called for the takeover to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Groupe AG In Talks on Foreign Tie

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Groupe AG of Belgium, after a runup in its share price, said Tuesday that it was in talks with an "international partner" that might take a stake in the country's largest insurance group.

AG, with estimated 1988 premium income of 40 billion Belgian francs ($1.02 billion) and net earnings of 2.66 billion francs, has 25 percent of the Belgian life insurance market and 10 percent of the nonlife market. It has been seeking a partner to help it expand beyond Belgium over the past two years.

An AG official said an announcement could be made before the end of the month, but he would not elaborate on the identity of the potential partner.

On the Brussels stock exchange Tuesday, the announcement caused AG's stock to fall back almost 4 percent, to 8,990 francs, on light trading. On Monday, rumors pushed the stock up 10 percent to close at 9,350 francs.

The official, quoted by The Associated Press, said that more than half of AG's stock was held by "stable" shareholders and that the company wanted to bring in an outsider to this group that would cooperate with it in financial and insurance services.

Société Générale de Belgique owns 22 percent of AG, but analysts say that includes an 8 percent block that AG essentially controls and could place with a would-be partner. At Tuesday's share price, that block would have an indicated value of 5.39 billion francs.

Other major shareholders are Caisse Hypothécaire Anversoise, a savings bank with about 10 percent; a stake of 8 to 9 percent held by the family of AG's chairman, Maurice Lippens; and RT Holding, with 5 percent.

One analyst, Luc van den Brande at the Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout brokerage in Brussels, said AG could be talking with an American or a Japanese company that is seeking a foot in the door of the European Community prior to 1992.

However, Simon Rudolph, insurance analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London, said AG might be in talks with a French or Dutch company, with language and cultural ties to the Belgian company.

Last year, AG was involved in a takeover fight with the French for Assubel Vie SA, Belgium's third-largest insurer. The battle ended in May with an agreement calling for AG to share a controlling 51 percent stake with Assurances Générales de France and Copeba, a Belgian subsidiary of Banque Paribas.

Sergio Dorantes/Agence France-Presse

Mexicans outside their local telephone exchange complaining about late delivery, overcharges and threats of discontinued service from Telmex, which is being reorganized by the government.

Mexico Seeks a Better Connection

National Telephone System to Get a Major Overhaul

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A few months ago, exasperated officials at the Ministry of Communications and Transportation placed an unusual notice in newspapers here. It said they were unable to carry on normal operations because several of their telephone lines were out of order — some for as long as two months. Teléfonos de México, the state telephone monopoly, had ignored requests to repair them, the notice said.

So when Communications Minister Andrés Caso Lombardo announced recently that Telmex would undergo a $14 billion overhaul during the next five years, telephone subscribers, many of whom have had similar experiences, cheered. But there was also skepticism, since many Mexicans are convinced that no amount of money will produce a significant improvement in what is arguably the country's most inefficient public utility.

At any given moment, according to a recent study by the Mexican Association for the Defense of the Consumer, 20 percent of Mexico's 4.4 million telephone lines and 9 million telephones are not functioning. Government officials estimate that more than 12,000 complaints about telephone service are received daily — the equivalent of one protest annually for every phone line in Mexico.

For the government of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, which took office in December, the telephone crisis represents a major bottleneck in plans for economic modernization and growth. Technological innovations already in wide use elsewhere, such as computer transmissions and fax machines, have taken root more slowly in Mexico because of the unreliability of telephone lines.

With more than 80 million people and a gross national product of more than $150 billion, Mexico is the 14th largest economy in the world. But with only 4.9 telephone lines per 100 people Mexico ranks 82d, according to a recent study.

"In order to be able to compete internationally, we need an infrastructure that is first class in every sense," said Vicente Bortoni, president of the National Confederation of Industrial Chambers, one of the most influential Mexican business organizations. "How are we going to be able to do that with all these problems we have with our telephone system?"

Officials of Telmex, as the utility is called, repeatedly declined to discuss any aspect of the company's operations.

"Nobody has anything to say about the current conflict," said Maria Manuela Rodríguez, a company spokeswoman. "The top people are very busy and are not supplying any information to anyone."

But Francisco Hernández Júarez, head of the union that represents Telmex's 50,000 workers, sees growing public dissatisfaction with the company as evidence of a "witch hunt." He has charged that Mexican and foreign businessmen are trying to discredit the company so that the state monopoly can be dismantled and sold to private interests.

Many telephone subscribers, however, citing bitter personal experiences, see Mr. Hernández's powerful union as a major part of Telmex's problems. The union's contract, which expires April 25, is currently being renegotiated. There is widespread public support for sweeping changes in work practices and benefits, which the government

See MEXICO, Page 23

Gold Fields Sets New Defense In Minorco Bid

By John J. Duffy

International Herald Tribune

Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, adopting a novel variant of the so-called poison-pill antitakeover defense, guaranteed to shareholders Tuesday to achieve a minimum level of earnings on a proposed new class of preferred stock over the next three years or pay a penalty of £6 ($10.12) a share.

The proposal, aimed at discouraging the hostile takeover attentions of the South African-controlled mining group Minerals & Resources Corp., would cost Gold Fields or an acquirer an indicated £1.27 billion if triggered. Minorco immediately called the proposed new issue "irresponsible" and a "fiction."

Gold Fields said the special preferred shares would be issued free of charge to shareholders in 1992 on a one-for-one basis, and that rights to the new shares would immediately attach to its existing 212 million shares outstanding.

Gold Fields said the special cash dividend would be triggered if it failed to achieve a minimum of £4 per share in cumulative earnings on its new preferred shares over the next three years. The target implies over 20 percent annual compound earnings growth.

Analysts said the move was an innovative way for Gold Fields to buy the loyalty of its shareholders.

"What it does is to give an undertaking to the institutions as to the downside risk," said Tim Read, mining analyst at Smith New Court Agency.

Its also increases the pressure on Minorco to raise its bid enough to win the approval of the Gold Fields board of directors.

"The bid has to go friendly or in my view it has no currency," Mr. Read added.

The move will also force Gold Fields to direct all of its resources to meeting its earnings target rather than toward finding and exploiting new minerals resources.

"One can argue that this is extremely damaging to the future of Cons Gold," said another analyst, who asked not to be identified. "This backs them right up against the wall."

Analysts agreed that Gold Fields would be forced into major asset disposals if it did not meet its earnings target.

But Mr. Read of Smith New Court added: "At least it would be Cons Gold disposing of its own assets for the benefit of Cons Gold shareholders rather than Minorco disposals of Cons Gold assets for the benefit of its shareholders."

Rudolph Agnew, the Gold

See GOLD FIELDS, Page 22

Lockheed Strengthens Its Barriers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALABASAS, California — Lockheed Corp., beset by share purchases and takeover rumors, has taken a series of apparently defensive moves, including the creation of an employee stock-ownership plan, the shedding of its information-systems group and an increase in its dividend.

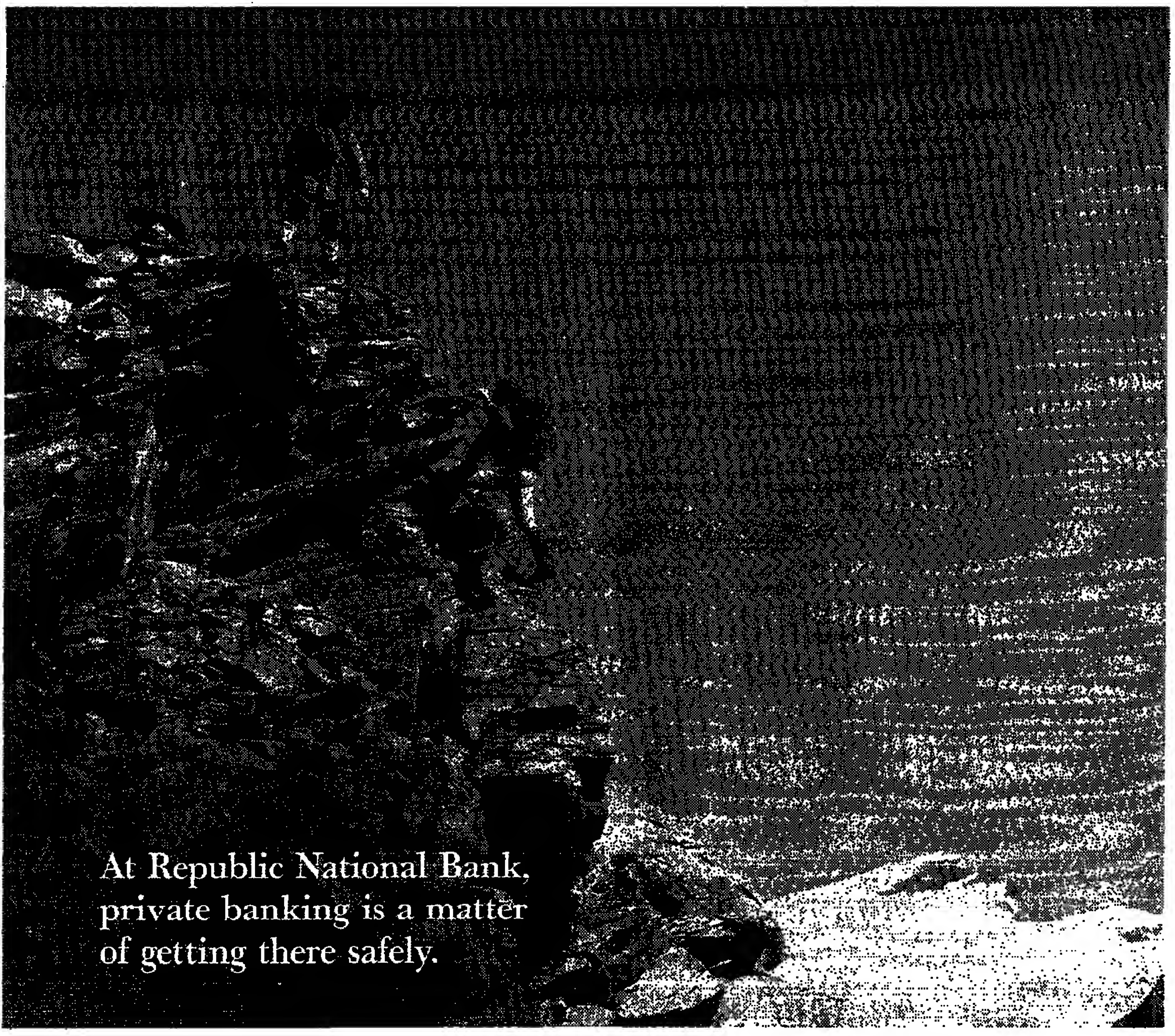
But the company chairman, Daniel M. Tellep, denied Tuesday that Lockheed's restructuring was aimed at preventing a takeover of the company. He said the move was designed to increase shareholder value and position the company for future growth.

The announcement came one day after a group led by the Dallas financier Harold C. Simmons said he had acquired a 5.3 percent stake in the defense-contracting company, and said that his group may consider seeking control of Lockheed at some time in the future. On Tuesday, Mr. Simmons said he was considering selling the stake.

Lockheed said it plans a major reorganization that would renew its focus on its missile and space, aircraft and electronics businesses and place new emphasis on technology services.

"I think it's a safe assumption that Simmons's stake may have

See LOCKHEED, Page 22



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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IllPowr	45786	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
SmkBck	39526	66¼	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
Tandem	32622	15½	14¾	14⅝	—2⅛
BrlRsc n	25529	50⅝	48¾	50	+1
IBM	23366	108½	106¼	107	—1½
Lockhd	21750	49⅝	47½	47¾	—2
FordM	18573	49¼	48¼	48⅝	— ¾
Exxon	18168	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	
MonPw	17026	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	
Tribune	15517	48⅝	44	44½	—3½
Genetch	14392	19	16⅝	18½	+1⅝
Grace	14235	34	32⅛	32¼	—1
NWA	13807	83¾	82½	83¾	— ⅝
BellSo	13397	42⅞	42	42	— ⅜
UCarb	13153	30¼	29¼	29⅞	+ ½

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	160,680,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	198,590,680
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,490,800
Amex prev. cons. close	18,160,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	139,571,300
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	122,531,600
NYSE volume up	59,232,800
NYSE volume down	77,436,000
Amex volume up	4,726,980
Amex volume down	4,793,900
OTC volume up	n.a.
OTC volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	166.27	165.69	165.95	—0.48
Industrials	200.85	200.23	200.45	—0.55
Transp.	161.05	160.35	160.35	—0.65
Utilities	78.16	78.02	78.10	—0.34
Finance	141.38	141.16	141.28	—0.25

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	248	293
Declined	331	323
Unchanged	273	268
Total Issues	852	884
New Highs	32	32
New Lows	12	12

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	407.18	—0.47	402.60	406.18
Industrials	398.00	—1.11	394.37	408.30
Finance	490.12	+0.36	484.50	482.90
Banks	455.81	—3.21	454.95	457.42
Insurance	474.72	+0.82	468.96	468.96
Utilities	582.02	+1.83	566.13	565.76
Transp.	413.59	—0.18	413.35	425.93

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FruitL	15662	11¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞
HomeSh	6598	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
TotlPet	4739	24¾	23⅞	24⅝	+1⅜
WDigitl	4525	12⅜	11⅞	12	+ ½
DWG	4337	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
NY Time	3528	28⅝	27⅞	28½	+1
MagmC	3299	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
ForstL	2813	30⅝	29⅜	29⅜	—1⅛
Amdhl s	2599	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ½
Diasonc	2449	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
InfTich	2225	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
TexAir	2309	13⅛	12⅝	13	
ENSCO	2053	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
BAT	2030	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Alza	1667	26⅝	25¾	26	— ⅝

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	87.73	+0.08
Utilities	87.54	+0.09
Industrials	87.93	+0.06

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	642	852
Declined	839	622
Unchanged	490	493
Total Issues	1970	1967
New Highs	55	85
New Lows	38	25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
April 3	318,918	558,811	4,027
March 31	310,095	516,365	9,478
March 30	244,293	517,809	22,215
March 29	251,650	462,217	4,204
March 28	268,191	463,461	5,393

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2299.49	2314.88	2282.44	2298.20	— 6.60
Trans	1061.13	1066.46	1050.78	1057.89	— 3.88
Util	184.21	185.22	183.62	184.80	+ 0.41
Comp	875.20	880.48	868.62	874.53	— 2.09

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	341.29	339.34	340.14	—1.15
Transp.	245.49	244.23	244.59	—0.75
Utilities	117.83	116.88	117.06	—0.77
Finance	28.01	27.88	27.94	—0.07
SP 500	296.40	294.72	295.21	—1.08
SP 100	277.50	275.66	276.63	—0.84

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	914	1,037
Declined	1,089	949
Unchanged	2,460	2,480
Total Issues	4,463	4,466

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
329.60	328.66	329.19	—0.28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Eases After Recent Gains

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices closed lower Tuesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, pressured by profit-taking following the market's recent advance and a selloff in the technology sector fueled by a disappointing earnings estimate.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 11.18 points Monday, slipped 6.60 to close at 2,298.20.

Broader-market indicators also eased. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.48 to 165.95. The price of an average share lost 9 cents.

Declines led advances by a 4-3 ratio. Big Board volume slowed to 160.68 million from 164.66 million traded Monday.

"It was day of consolidating six straight days of advances," said Newton Zinder, market analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "Strength over in the bond market was a supporting factor, but weakness in the technology sector offset that."

Technology stocks closed mostly lower after Tandem Computers Inc. said it expected revenue for the first quarter to be below analysts' forecasts. The news followed other disappointing earnings forecasts issued recently by IBM Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Unisys Corp.

In the broader market, Michael Metz, market analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., said uncertainty about the short-term outlook for stocks led investors to take profits on their recent gains.

"We've had a good run for a week and a day. The market is just doing some backing and filling," he said. Looking ahead, Mr. Metz said trading was expected to be subdued ahead of the March employment report, due out Friday.

Mr. Zinder agreed, saying "trading will likely be limited to special situations."

Illinois Power was the most active NYSE issue, rising ⅛ to 14¼.

SmithKline Beckman followed, adding ⅛ to 65¾. The pharmaceutical company and British-based Beecham Group PLC are discussing a possible merger.

Tandem Computer was third, dropping 2⅛ to 14⅝.

Among other technology issues, IBM slid 1⅜ to 107⅛, Unisys fell ⅜ to 25⅝ and Digital Equipment tumbled 1⅝ to 96¼. Hewlett-Packard, however, rose ⅜ to 51½.

Lockheed, which jumped 3 points Monday on news that a group of companies led by the investor Harold C. Simmons had acquired a 5.3 percent stake in it, fell 2 to 47¾. Lockheed on Tuesday announced a major reorganization aimed at strengthening its competiveness and creating employee incentives tied to growth in shareholder value to help thwart a possible takeover.

Phelps Dodge surged 2½ to 56¼ on news that Mr. Simmons plans to buy at least $15 million in stock in each of three companies, including Phelps Dodge.

Lands' End, which fell 3¼ points Monday, dropped another 2⅞ to 29⅛. The company expects first-quarter net earnings to be lower than a year earlier.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.28 to 329.19.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

April 4

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.45	2.30	May	4.08	4.08	4.00	4.01¼	—.07¼
4.22	3.27	Jul	3.91½	3.94¼	3.89	3.91¼	—.03¼
4.39	3.50½	Sep	4.00	4.01	3.96¾	3.98¼	—.01¼
4.40½	3.78	Dec	4.11	4.12½	4.08½	4.10	—.01
4.43	4.03½	Mar	4.16½	4.16½	4.13½	4.14½	—.02
4.22	4.03½	May	4.15	4.15	4.12½	4.14	—.01½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,204
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,864 up 1,247

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.49	2.87½	May	2.61½	2.62½	2.61	2.62	+.03
3.40	2.33	Jul	2.64½	2.65¾	2.63¼	2.64¾	+.02¼
3.17¾	2.45	Sep	2.58½	2.59¼	2.58	2.59	+.02½
2.95	2.35	Dec	2.58	2.58½	2.57	2.57¾	+.02
2.86½	2.57½	Mar	2.64½	2.64¾	2.63¾	2.64¼	+.01¾
2.89½	2.60	May	2.66½	2.66¾	2.65¾	2.65¾	+.01¼
2.81¾	2.61½	Jul	2.67½	2.68	2.67	2.67	+.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 53,657
Prev. Day Open Int.199,619 up 839

SOYBEANS (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10.83	6.48½	May	7.15	7.19½	7.14	7.14¾	+.04¾
9.86	7.18	Jul	7.26	7.28½	7.23	7.23½	+.03¼
9.51	7.12¼	Aug	7.21	7.25	7.19½	7.20	+.03
8.35	6.95¼	Sep	7.12	7.14	7.09½	7.09¼	+.02¼
7.93	6.63	Nov	7.06	7.08	7.04	7.05½	+.03
7.67	6.84	Jan	7.15	7.17	7.13	7.13¾	+.03¾
7.74	7.00	Mar	7.24	7.25	7.22½	7.23½	+.05½
7.78	7.11	May	7.30	7.30	7.29	7.30	+.06

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 75,510
Prev. Day Open Int.106,551 off 1,801

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)
100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
304.00	200.50	May	220.00	221.30	219.80	221.10	+2.70
300.00	215.90	Jul	219.00	220.00	218.00	219.60	+2.40
298.00	214.00	Aug	217.50	218.50	217.00	217.80	+1.60
286.00	210.50	Sep	214.00	216.00	214.00	215.20	+.70
280.00	203.00	Oct	210.50	213.00	210.50	213.00	+1.80
260.00	199.50	Dec	211.00	212.00	210.50	211.50	+1.00
230.00	207.00	Jan	211.00	211.00	211.00	211.00	+.50
249.20	208.00	Mar	211.00	211.00	211.00	211.00	+.50
220.50	209.00	May	211.00	211.00	211.00	211.00	+.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 38,099
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,593 up 1,186

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)
60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
33.00	21.56	May	22.13	22.28	22.05	22.05	+.01
32.50	22.08	Jul	22.72	22.87	22.61	22.62	—.02
32.05	22.30	Aug	23.01	23.13	22.91	22.91	—.04
29.50	22.49	Sep	23.20	23.35	23.15	23.15	—.10
28.80	22.60	Oct	23.50	23.60	23.35	23.35	
28.05	22.80	Dec	23.75	23.93	23.75	23.76	+.06
25.45	23.20	Jan	24.00	24.00	23.95	23.95	+.15
25.45	23.40	Mar				24.07	—.03
		May	24.55	24.55	24.40	24.40	
		Jul	24.55	24.55	24.40	24.40	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,223
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,519 up 1,898

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
78.90	67.20	Apr	77.65	77.70	77.10	77.55	+.15
75.90	68.60	Jun	71.90	72.10	71.17	71.57	—.08
73.80	68.00	Aug	69.15	69.25	68.25	68.57	—.33
73.15	68.90	Sep	69.75	69.75	69.30	69.30	—.35
74.11	68.60	Oct	69.85	70.00	69.12	69.40	—.32
73.95	62.00	Dec	71.25	71.25	70.30	70.62	—.43
73.60	71.10	Feb	71.25	71.25	70.90	71.20	—.20
74.00	72.50	Apr	72.00	72.25	72.00	72.40	—.25

Est. Sales 24,868 Prev. Sales 32,827
Prev. Day Open Int. 88,234 up 340

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84.50	73.25	Apr	79.95	80.10	79.25	79.50	—.30
84.15	76.00	May	79.70	79.85	79.00	79.45	—.30
83.30	77.50	Aug	78.10	78.20	77.85	78.05	—.05
83.10	77.35	Sep	78.15	78.20	77.50	77.97	
83.00	77.40	Oct	78.05	78.20	77.80	77.85	—.10
83.50	78.15	Nov	78.90	78.95	78.40	78.80	
83.75	79.15	Jan	79.35	79.40	79.00	79.25	—.05

Est. Sales 3,346 Prev. Sales 3,540

PORK BELLIES (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
64.75	35.35	May	35.35	35.70	34.75	34.77	—.58
64.50	35.55	Jul	35.45	35.90	34.80	34.82	—.73
58.20	34.55	Aug	34.82	34.95	34.00	34.05	—.50
61.60	42.00	Feb	50.10	50.25	48.85	49.20	—1.50
60.00	42.80	Mar	49.75	49.75	48.50	48.50	—2.00
60.90	49.90	May	48.25	48.25	48.25	48.25	—1.65
60.50	50.60	Jul	51.00	51.00	49.80	49.80	—2.00

Est. Sales 4,512 Prev. Sales 5,237
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,870 up 19

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
159.20	112.13	May	128.60	131.50	128.30	131.48	+3.25
156.25	114.00	Jul	123.75	126.75	123.60	126.62	+2.86
152.90	114.00	Sep	119.10	121.90	119.01	121.87	+2.57
149.50	114.75	Dec	116.25	118.60	116.25	118.52	+2.47
146.00	114.75	Mar	115.75	117.90	115.65	117.82	+2.07
119.50	116.00	May				117.25	+1.12
122.25	116.90	Jul				116.50	
		Sep				116.50	+.50

Est. Sales 8,620 Prev. Sales 3,525
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,869 off 22

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE)
112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
13.64	7.87	May	12.78	12.85	12.48	12.61	—.38
12.40	8.30	Jul	12.55	12.60	12.25	12.42	—.25
13.30	8.45	Oct	12.30	12.37	12.08	12.26	—.16
11.80	8.80	Jan	12.80	12.00	11.60	11.34	—.16
11.90	8.75	Mar	11.65	11.79	11.58	11.75	—.01
11.80	9.20	May	11.58	11.75	11.58	11.67	
12.60	10.68	Jul	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	—.08

Est. Sales 33,938 Prev. Sales 40,541
Prev. Day Open Int.159,595 up 703

COCOA (NYCSCE)
10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2088	1152	May	1405	1415	1380	1382	—17
1895	1175	Jul	1345	1355	1320	1323	—16
1850	1206	Sep	1318	1325	1305	1305	—3
1735	1240	Dec	1324	1329	1310	1311	
1535	1305	Mar	1308	1323	1305	1305	
1465	1310	May	1307	1320	1310	1305	—6
1335	1335	Jul				1305	—6

Est. Sales 6,824 Prev. Sales 5,213
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,707 off 181

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)
15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
173.50	132.00	May	167.25	168.90	166.10	166.80	—1.15
172.00	132.00	Jul	167.50	168.50	167.30	168.85	+1.20
170.10	132.00	Sep	163.25	165.45	163.25	165.20	+2.75
166.50	129.00	Nov	155.00	155.50	155.00	155.80	+.75
153.15	127.50	Jan	151.50	152.00	151.50	151.70	+1.20
152.40	127.75	Mar	151.30	151.30	151.30	151.05	+1.25
151.00	151.00	May				151.05	+1.25
		Jul				151.05	+1.25
		Sep				151.05	+1.25

Est. Sales 2,000 Prev. Sales 1,344
Prev. Day Open Int.

Metals

COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
143.40	125.00	Apr	128.40	128.50	128.20	128.30	+1.40
146.00	73.15	May	128.50	129.10	126.70	128.20	+1.30
		Jun				124.80	+1.20
138.50	73.70	Jul	121.50	122.20	120.00	121.40	+1.00
131.50	76.00	Sep	117.80	118.40	117.50	117.60	+.60
126.00	77.45	Dec	113.70	114.80	113.00	114.00	+.70

Est. Sales 8,000 Prev. Sales 12,701
Prev. Day Open Int.

ALUMINUM (COMEX)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Apr				89.50	+1.50
109.00	83.50	May				89.50	+1.50
		Jun				89.50	+1.50
104.00	83.00	Jul				89.00	+1.50
104.00	82.50	Sep				87.50	+1.50
98.50	82.50	Dec				84.50	+1.50
82.50	82.50	Jan				81.00	+1.50
		Mar				81.00	+1.50
		May				81.00	+1.50
95.50	95.50	Jul				81.00	+1.50
		Sep				81.00	+1.50
		Dec				81.00	+1.50
		Jan				81.00	+1.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int.

SILVER (COMEX)
5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
618.5	572.0	Apr				581.6	+2.8
965.0	576.5	May	585.5	588.9	583.5	585.6	+2.3
589.0	585.0	Jun				591.0	+2.3
985.0	587.5	Jul	596.8	600.0	594.5	596.5	+2.3
841.0	598.0	Sep	610.0	610.5	605.0	607.6	+2.3
886.0	614.0	Dec	626.0	626.5	623.0	623.7	+2.3
815.0	629.8	Jan				628.8	+2.3
910.0	630.0	Mar	639.0	643.5	638.5	639.7	+2.3
918.0	650.0	May	650.0	652.0	650.0	650.6	+2.3
761.5	652.0	Jul	663.0	663.0	663.0	661.8	+2.3
760.0	665.0	Sep				673.0	+2.5
742.0	687.0	Dec				689.0	+2.4
		Jan				694.7	+2.4

Est. Sales 11,000 Prev. Sales 9,997

EURODOLLARS (IMM)
$1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.12	88.76	Jun	89.50	89.65	89.47	89.63	+.11
91.92	88.70	Sep	89.39	89.54	89.34	89.53	+.13
91.76	88.84	Dec	89.28	89.49	89.27	89.48	+.18
91.62	88.90	Mar	89.61	89.80	89.61	89.78	+.14
91.50	88.82	Jun	89.92	90.04	89.90	90.04	+.11
91.40	88.74	Sep	90.12	90.23	90.09	90.20	+.07
91.31	89.85	Dec	90.17	90.22	90.11	90.20	+.04
91.06	89.96	Mar	90.27	90.36	90.25	90.33	+.03
90.96	89.91	Jun	90.37	90.45	90.35	90.40	+.02
90.92	90.04	Sep	90.40	90.49	90.39	90.44	+.03
90.77	90.04	Dec	90.41	90.51	90.40	90.46	+.04
90.53	90.07	Mar	90.44	90.57	90.44	90.49	+.04

Est. Sales233,264 Prev. Sales291,337
Prev. Day Open Int.750,213 up 9,299

BRITISH POUND (IMM)
$ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.8370	1.6200	Jun	1.6926	1.7018	1.6916	1.6990	+198
1.7754	1.6580	Sep	1.6830	1.6830	1.6830	1.6908	+198
1.7400	1.6540	Dec	1.6830	1.6830	1.6830	1.6850	+198
		Jun				1.6756	+198

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,827
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,797 up 384

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)
$ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8433	.7670	Jun	.8385	.8393	.8377	.8391	+26
.8385	.7940	Sep	.8340	.8356	.8337	.8352	+25
.8370	.7920	Dec	.8315	.8315	.8315	.8315	+24
.8310	.7898	Mar	.8270	.8270	.8270	.8278	+23
.8232	.8193	Jun	.8270	.8270	.8270	.8241	+22

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,278
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,948 up 317

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.16170	.15635	Jun				.15915	+95
		Sep				.15975	+95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int.

GERMAN MARK (IMM)
$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5975	.5296	Jun	.5384	.5406	.5379	.5399	+32
.5977	.5346	Sep	.5437	.5450	.5425	.5448	+32
.5825	.5405	Dec				.5498	+32

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,020
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,718 up 196

JAPANESE YEN (IMM)
$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008485	.007500	Jun	.007719	.007748	.007713	.007738	+60
.008580	.007690	Sep	.007825	.007850	.007824	.007846	+60
.008650	.007735	Dec	.007925	.007945	.007925	.007952	+60
.008338	.007925	Mar				.008058	+60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,750
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,258 up 391

SWISS FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.7130	.6062	Jun	.6163	.6202	.6162	.6191	+54
.7210	.6128	Sep	.6233	.6269	.6230	.6258	+55
.6592	.6195	Dec	.6315	.6335	.6305	.6328	+56

Est. Sales Prev. Sales237,883
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,502 off 1,490

Industrials

LUMBER (CME)
150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
194.50	170.10	May	186.50	187.60	185.10	185.20	—2.30
196.00	167.10	Jul	190.00	190.90	188.40	188.40	—2.10
194.70	175.10	Sep	190.10	190.80	188.80	189.20	—1.70
190.60	177.00	Nov	187.00	187.10	186.00	186.30	—1.40
192.00	181.20	Jan	190.30	191.50	190.10	190.90	—.40
191.80	185.00	Mar	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.50	—.90

Est. Sales 988 Prev. Sales 2,799
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,173 up 66

COTTON 2 (NYCE)
50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Apr				61.55	+.05
68.70	49.03	May	62.95	63.15	62.67	63.04	+.51
68.50	49.26	Jul	64.35	64.35	63.80	64.23	+.38
65.70	50.35	Oct	64.85	64.85	64.50	64.67	+.47
65.50	50.75	Dec	64.35	64.51	64.15	64.40	+.32
68.30	53.60	Mar	64.95	64.95	64.95	64.95	+.33
65.45	55.90	May	65.70	65.70	65.70	65.70	+.50
64.70	63.70	Jul				65.98	+.43

Est. Sales 4,500 Prev. Sales 5,847
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,906 off 564

HEATING OIL (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
56.50	34.85	May	53.50	54.15	52.95	53.64	+.89
54.75	.05	Jun	51.35	51.75	50.70	51.28	+.66
53.80	34.75	Jul	50.20	50.65	49.90	50.35	+.55
54.00	35.45	Aug	50.70	50.80	50.20	50.55	+.45
54.50	36.25	Sep	51.20	51.20	50.80	51.05	+.40
54.90	37.20	Oct	51.60	51.60	51.30	51.60	+.40
55.50	38.00	Nov	52.15	52.15	52.15	52.15	+.40
56.05	39.00	Dec				52.70	+.40
52.40	46.60	Jan	53.00	53.00	53.00	52.95	+.40
52.50	51.80	Feb				52.70	+.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,286
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,909 off 1,434

CRUDE OIL (NYME)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
21.48	12.52	May	20.15	20.51	20.10	20.43	+.48
20.66	12.40	Jun	19.49	19.70	19.32	19.64	+.40
20.10	12.65	Jul	18.98	19.10	18.78	19.07	+.35
19.63	12.40	Aug	18.53	18.58	18.35	18.52	+.23

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
10½	6	RLC	.20	2.3	18	37	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	RLI Cp	.36	4.1	7	34	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	—
7⅞	4⅛	RPC		—	22	35	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—
7½	5½	RPS n		—	—	220	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
59½	29½	Racal n		—	—	1299	58½	57½	58	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Radica		—	—	115	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
85⅞	65	RalsPur	1.65	2.0	12	539	83⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
12½	6¾	Ramad		—	—	1508	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
6½	4⅞	RangrO		—	49	1070	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
54	30¾	Raycm	.32	1.0	11	374	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9	RJamFn	.20	1.5	9	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	17⅝	Rayonr	2.60	13.4	6	90	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
8	½	vjRayte		—	—	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
73⅞	61	Raythn	2.20	3.2	9	1998	69	68½	69	—
2⅛	½	ReadBt		—	—	462	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
5½	1¼	RdBat pf		—	—	115	2	2	2	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	REIT	1.38	8.8	15	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛

Dividends

April 4

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Amer Restrnt Ptnrs	Q	.35	4-28	4-12
Globl Icm Plus Fnd	-	.26	4-28	4-13
Snyder Oil Co	Q	.15	4-28	4-14
Zweig Totl Retrn Fd	-	.08	4-26	4-13
LIQUIDATING				
JMB Realty Trust	-	2.75	5-2	4-17
USUAL				
ACM Govt Opoty Fd	-	.084	4-28	4-13
ACM Mangd Icm Fd	-	.084	4-28	4-13
Acme-Cleveland	Q	.10	5-19	5-5
Centl Vermnt Pub Sv	Q	.49½	5-15	4-28
Collective Bancorp	Q	.05	4-28	4-14
CrownAmerica Inc	Q	.18	4-21	4-7
Dreyfs Cnvbl Sec Fd	M	.02½	4-3	3-31
Jackpot Enterprs	Q	.06	4-28	4-17
Jamesway Corp	Q	.02	4-28	4-14
Jefferson Bank	-	.05	5-1	4-14
Nevada Power Co	Q	.38	5-1	4-13
Noland Co	Q	.11	4-26	4-13
Nuvn CA Muni Icm	-	.0680	4-28	4-15
Nuvn CA Mun Val Fd	-	.0565	4-28	4-15
Nuvn Muni Incm Fd	-	.0715	4-28	4-15
Nuveen Muni Val Fd	-	.06	4-28	4-15
Nuvn NY Mn Icm Fd	-	.0675	4-28	4-15
Nuvn NY Mn Val Fd	-	.0563	4-28	4-15
Nuvn Prem Icm Mun	-	.0900	4-28	4-15
Oxford Industries	Q	.12½	6-1	5-15
RAC Income Fd Inc	M	.11	4-28	4-14
Sterling Chemicals	Q	.25	4-28	4-21
TCA Cable TV	Q	.10	4-27	4-13
Travelers Corp	Q	.40	6-10	4-28
Walshire Assurance	-	.05	5-1	4-17
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16	5-1	4-17
Wyle Laboratories	Q	.07	4-28	4-17
X-Rite Inc	Q	.02	5-12	4-14

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

April 4

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.895	0.88
Coffee, lb	1.28	1.28
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.389	1.451
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.35
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.775	5.79
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	121.00	114.00
Tin, lb	5.8540	5.7769
Zinc, lb	0.95	0.95

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

April 4

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
240	—	—	—	—	1/16	1/16	—	—
245	—	—	—	—	1/16	1/16	—	—
250	26	—	—	—	1/16	⅛	—	—
255	—	—	—	—	1/16	⅛	—	—
260	16¼	—	—	—	1/16	1¼	2¼	3
265	13¾	—	—	—	½	2	3¼	—
270	8½	11	—	—	1¼	3	4½	5¾
275	2¼	8¾	10¾	—	2¾	4¾	6	—
280	3½	5¾	7¼	9¾	4¾	6¾	8¼	9
285	⅝	3	5	—	8¾	9¾	11	—
290	¼	1¾	2¾	5¼	13¾	14	14½	15¾
295	1/16	⅜	1¾	—	—	—	—	—
300	1/16	⅛	1	2⅛	—	—	23¾	—

Calls: total volume 52,149; total open int. 334,541
Puts: total volume 58,716; total put open interest: 295,016

S&P 100 index:
High 277.58 low 275.44 close 276.43 —0.84

Source: CBOE.

NCR to Sell Unit In South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — NCR Corp., the U.S. computer concern, on Tuesday became the third major American company this year to announce plans to pull out of South Africa.

NCR said it will sell a majority shareholding in NCR Corp. of South Africa to Allied Electronics Corp., a local manufacturer and distributor of electronics products. Financial details of the deal were not disclosed.

Bill Venter, Allied's executive chairman, said NCR would sell 50.1 percent of the shares in its South African unit to Fintech Ltd., an Allied subsidiary, with the balance of stock going to European investors. The European parties were not identified.

Tribune Strengthens Takeover Defenses

Reuters

CHICAGO — Tribune Co., owner of the Chicago Tribune newspaper, said Tuesday it has issued $350 million of new preferred stock to its employee stock-ownership plan and will use the proceeds to buy back up to eight million common shares.

The move, which will boost Tribune's ownership of its own stock to about 10 percent and total employee ownership of the stock to over 15 percent, will make a hostile takeover of the company much more difficult, analysts said.

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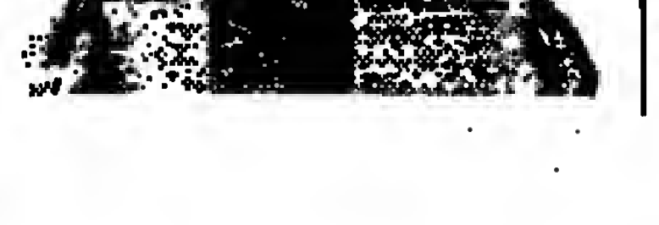

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GOLD FIELDS: *New Defense Set Against Minorco*

(Continued from first finance page)

Fields chairman, continued to maintain on Tuesday that there would be no breakup of the group.

Minorco made an initial bid for Gold Fields last October which valued the British company at £2.9 billion. That offer was cleared in February by British and European Commission competition authorities.

Minorco then launched a higher bid valuing Gold Fields at £14 a share, or £3.2 billion. Minorco is 60 percent-owned by two concerns in the family holdings of Harry Oppenheimer of South Africa, Anglo American Corp. and De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

Gold Fields has given no value for its assets, but London analysts have put the value of the company at more than £18 a share, or £3.8 billion.

Analysts said that Gold Fields would find it hard to resist a fresh Minorco offer of £15.50 per share given that Minorco already owns nearly 30 percent of its shares.

The Minorco bid recently ran into trouble when Gold Fields won an injunction from a U.S. civil court which bars Minorco from buying further Gold Fields shares.

If successful, the takeover would be the biggest in British corporate history.

Analysts said Minorco has been pursuing Gold Fields in order to balance its high-cost South African gold operations with the British company's lower-cost gold assets.

Minorco's offer initially closes on April 8, but it has until April 12 to issue a higher offer. The final closing date of the bid is April 26.

Minorco shares were unchanged in London at $12.75. Gold Fields climbed 25 pence to £13.48.

Minorco reacted swiftly to the Gold Fields plan on Tuesday, with Sir Michael Edwardes, the company's chief executive, stating the proposal was a "fiction" that would not prompt it to revise its bid.

"I was disappointed but not surprised to find that Gold Fields had come up with no new relevant information," Sir Michael said in a statement.

"The preferred share is a fiction and we would not expect shareholders to be conned," Sir Michael said. "There is nothing in this document to cause shareholders to rerate the shares, it is all nothing but more vague promises and will have no impact on our thinking."

Sir Michael also argued that Gold Fields does not have the earnings power to pay such a special dividend without severe damage to its balance sheet.

Gold Fields on Tuesday issued projections showing that it expects its operating profit to climb 27 percent this year to £335 million. It also predicted a 42 percent increase in earnings per share to 90 pence, and a 25 per cent rise in its dividend to 40 pence.

"No British company has ever committed itself so firmly to value for its shareholders," said Mr. Agnew. "Minorco knows the value of Gold Fields' unique gold and stone assets, which is why it wants to buy them so much."

Camera Press

Rudolph Agnew

LOCKHEED: *Aerospace Company Takes a Series of Defensive Steps*

(Continued from first finance page)

something to do with it," said Michael Lauer, an analyst at Kidder Peabody. "This company wants to stay independent."

But Mr. Tellep told a news conference that "nothing we did can prevent a fair-value offer for Lockheed." Denying suggestions that the moves were prompted by the threat of a takeover, he said the company's board had been working on the reorganization plan since last October or November.

Separately, Lockheed said it expects a drop of about 40 percent in first-quarter profit. The company also projected a 25 percent decline in profit for 1988 but said it was confident that earnings growth would resume in 1990 and beyond.

Lockheed said first-quarter net income was $114.0 million, or $1.84 per share. For the year, it reported net income of $624 million, or $10.37 a share, including profits from continuing operations of $442 million, or $7.34 per share.

But beginning with the next quarterly dividend, the company announced its intention to increase the common stock dividend by five cents, or 12.5 percent. The new annual dividend rate would be $1.80 per share, it said.

Lockheed shares fell $2 to $47.75 on Tuesday after the announcement of a reorganization.

The changes will include the creation of a leveraged $500 million employee stock-ownership plan and the phaseout of the information-systems group, including the sale of that group's Calcomp, Cadam, Metier and Lockheed Dataplan units.

Lockheed said it would issue 10.5 million new shares for its employee stock-ownership plan, known as an ESOP, then buy back the same number of shares on the open market. The buyback was intended to offset the dilutive effects of the plan on the company's outstanding stock, Lockheed said. After the repurchase, salaried employees will own, through the program's trust, about 17 percent of Lockheed's common stock.

Many companies have used such employee stock plans as defensive moves against takeover attempts.

"We don't deny it has defensive characteristics, but that was not the primary purpose for the ESOP," said Bob Slayman, a Lockheed spokesman. "The primary purpose is to create employee incentive tied to shareholder growth and value."

Despite the Monday announcement by Mr. Simmons's group, Mr. Slayman said the employee stock plan "had been under consideration here for some time."

Lockheed said other key elements of the reorganization are acceleration of Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co.'s move from Burbank, California, to other sites, a plan to sell about 225 acres (90 hectares) in Burbank made available by the relocation, establishment of a technology-services group, and formation of a corporate office in Washington to focus on antisubmarine-warfare business.

The company said the stock-ownership plan replaces a portion of the existing employee savings plan, and provides for company matching contributions in Lockheed stock at a rate of 60 percent, instead of the previous 50 percent.

Lockheed said the information-group companies will be sold separately. The companies had 1988 revenues of $589 million, out of total Lockheed sales of $10.59 billion. Proceeds from the unit sales may be used in a variety of ways, including general corporate purposes, buybacks of additional stock or acquisitions, the company said.

Lockheed said the accelerated relocation of some manufacturing, parts fabrication and engineering activities from Burbank to Palmdale and Rye Canyon, California, and Marietta, Georgia, by the end of 1991 marks the last step in consolidating the aeronautical unit.

(Reuters, AP)

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Volvo Unit to Buy Skane-Gripen

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Investment AB Cardo, the Swedish investment company controlled by AB Volvo, said Tuesday it was bidding 2.5 billion kronor ($390 million) in cash and securities for Skane-Gripen AB, the Swedish industrial group.

Volvo, which in the past week has spun off its property holdings into a new Swedish real-estate company and become an major shareholding in a new Norwegian investment company, owns about 46 percent of Cardo's capital and voting shares.

A Cardo statement said Skane-Gripen had been advised in advance of the bid and had agreed to sell off those parts of the company which Cardo did not want.

Cardo said it was interested in acquiring around 65 percent of Skane-Gripen, principally its building and trading operations.

"Other activities, including musical instruments, lighting, and aerial photography would not be retained within Cardo," the statement said.

Skane-Gripen's sales last year totaled about 5.6 billion kronor. Cardo was already the largest single holder of Skane-Gripen voting shares, with 15.1 percent prior to the bid. The next largest owner is Forvaltnings Ratos AB, the Swedish investment company, with 4.9 percent of the votes.

Skane-Gripen said Tuesday it was recommending that its shareholders accept the bid.

Cardo said the bid amounted to a 24 percent premium on the current value of Skane-Gripen shares, which were suspended earlier Tuesday on the Stockholm bourse.

When trading resumed, Cardo's shares fell by 10 kronor to 310 kronor. Skane-Gripen's A class voting shares rose by nine kronor to 71 kronor.

Cardo said the planned deal would increase its annual turnover to 10 billion kronor from 6 billion kronor, almost 40 percent of which would be derived from the building industry.

The company added that benefits from the purchase would become apparent in Cardo's earnings per share in 1990.

Harris Builds a 6% Stake In Blue Arrow of Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Harris Associates LP, a Chicago-based investment consultancy, has built up a 6.18 percent stake in Blue Arrow PLC, the British employment agency said Tuesday.

The stake of 44.47 million shares was taken for Harris's private clients and does not represent a threat to the company's control, said Bruce Gray, a Blue Arrow official.

"We're quite pleased, actually," Mr. Gray said, noting that Harris Associates had been a strong backer of Manpower Inc., the Milwaukee-based employment agency taken over by Blue Arrow in 1987.

The 6.18 percent stake was built up over "the last two to three months," he added.

Blue Arrow has been the object of takeover bid speculation for several months. On Monday, Mitchell Fromstein, chief executive of Blue Arrow and formerly head of Manpower, confirmed that several takeover offers had been made for the company but none amounted to a serious bid.

Mr. Fromstein said no fresh offers for the company had been made since he assumed his post in January, following a boardroom shuffle that ousted Blue Arrow's founder and chairman, Antony Berry, from management control.

Blue Arrow shares finished unchanged at 91.5 pence ($1.56) on London's Stock Exchange Tuesday, though the shares hit 93 pence earlier in active trading.

(AP, AFP)

CGE and GEC Set New Link In Engineering

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French electrical group, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, announced Tuesday a new agreement in principle with General Electric Co. of Britain in process control and electrical engineering.

CGE said the agreement would give GEC a 24.5 percent stake in the CGE subsidiary CGEE-Alsthom. In return, CGEE-Alsthom would gain all operations of the GEC subsidiary GEC Electrical Projects, and the speed-control and programmable-logic-controller businesses of GEC Industrial Controls.

The deal will also give GEC a seat on the board of CGEE-Alsthom, which specializes in electrical engineering and industrial-process control, CGE said.

Separately, CGE announced consolidated net profit of 2.2 billion French francs ($344.9 million) for 1988, up 20.2 percent from 1.83 billion francs the year before.

The result was below the range of analysts' forecasts of 2.25 billion to 2.45 billion francs, but CGE shares firmed 3 francs to close at 431.

(AFP, Reuters)

Foreign Banks in Japan Forced to Court Risks

Profits Squeezed by Liberalization

Reuters

TOKYO — Foreign banks in Japan, hit by liberalization of the interbank market, face sharply lower profits this year and need to plan riskier new strategies, according to bankers. Otherwise, they may face the prospect of winding down their operations here.

Japan's domestic banks have dived into the foreigners' most important source of funds, the uncollateralized call-loan market, since the Bank of Japan overhauled interbank markets in November. Foreign bankers say lending spreads in that market have since dried up, forcing them to rethink how to do business in Tokyo.

Foreign bankers said they will slash the amount they lend by 30 percent by year's end and the return on assets, a key measure of bank profitability, will fall 25 percent.

"This is having a very dramatic impact on foreign banks," said Stephen Mazloumian, treasurer at Barclays Bank PLC in Tokyo and head of the finance committee of Tokyo's Institute of Foreign Bankers.

At issue are recent changes to Japan's interbank market. Formerly, foreign banks, almost exclusively, had the right to raise inexpensive funds in the uncollateralized call-loan market at rates below those Japanese banks could obtain.

The Bank of Japan created the uncollateralized call market in 1985 as a vehicle for the central bank to supply funds to foreign banks. Foreign banks had complained that Japan's over-regulated financial markets gave unfair advantages to domestic banks.

But the central bank, in an effort to gain control over monetary policy, opened a share of that market to Japanese banks last autumn and, to the surprise of some foreign bankers, has expanded the Japanese share since then. Japanese banks can now borrow amounts equal to 30 percent of the volume they take from the collateralized markets, against 10 percent in November.

One foreign banker predicted that within a year and a half, Japanese banks would have unobstructed access to the market.

The Bank of Japan move was aimed at clamping down on active borrowing by Japanese city banks in the Euroyen market.

Before Japanese banks entered the uncollateralized market, the lending spread that foreign banks could make by borrowing in the noncall market and lending to Euromarkets was 0.125 to 0.5 of a percentage point, said the treasurer of an Asian-based bank. But Japanese competition for funds in the market has boosted rates and the foreign banks' spread has nearly been wiped out, the bankers said.

The uncollateralized market had accounted for about 30 percent of the foreign banks' loanable funds. The most attractive funding alternatives left for foreign bankers are to tap Japan's collateralized market to the extent their assets allow, and to borrow in Euromarkets.

The bankers said they will respond to tighter spreads with a twofold strategy, emphasizing riskier loans and fee-generated income.

"Bread-and-butter lending is becoming progressively less attractive for most foreign institutions as margins erode," said Yale Fisher, treasurer at Bank of America's Tokyo branch.

Some foreign banks have already started to make more long-term loans, where spreads are at least 0.25 of a point wider than on short-term loans.

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Dow Chemical Sets Chinese, Soviet Projects

The Associated Press

MIDLAND, Michigan — Dow Chemical Co. said Tuesday it has entered into a joint venture to build a $50 million chemical plant in China and joined a group of companies studying a venture to expand a Soviet chemical plant.

Dow said it entered a 50:50 joint venture with China's Zhejiang Chemical Factory to build a $50 million chemical plant in Ningbo, China. The new company, Zhejiang Pacific Chemical Corp., will produce chemicals for China's polyurethane foam industry.

Dow said its Dow Canada subsidiary was awarded a $15 million contract to aid in construction of the plant.

Dow also said it joined a consortium of Western firms, including Dow Europe SA and Litwin Cos., launching a four-month feasibility study of a joint venture with the Soviet petrochemical industry. The group is studying expansion of a petrochemical complex in Shevchenko in the Soviet Union.

MEXICO: *Government Pledges Better Phone System*

(Continued from first finance page)

is demanding as a prerequisite to doubling the number of phone lines nationally and expanding digital, cellular and satellite service.

In its defense, Telmex has pointed out that many telephone lines were cut or heavily damaged by the earthquake in September 1985 that struck the Mexican capital, which has half the country's telephone lines. Since then, Telmex has been required to operate public telephones in the city free of charge, a policy imposed by the government that has deprived the company of millions of dollars in revenue.

But telephone subscribers are not only irritated by crossed lines, calls that do not go through, hostile clerks and operators and unattended requests for repairs. More than anything, it is the perception of widespread worker corruption that has generated protests against the union's demand for a 50 percent wage increase.

An American company in Mexico, for instance, was recently told by a Telmex employee that it would have to pay $6,000 to change the ownership registration of three telephone lines it had recently acquired. The employee, however, said she could arrange a "discount" on that price if company representatives agreed to deal with her personally, but then cut service when her demand was refused.

Far more common are complaints that Telmex repairmen deliberately disrupt phone lines in order to supplement their salaries. Officially, telephone repairs in Mexico are supposed to be free, but because the service can take months, many customers prefer to pay as much as $50 to repairmen if a Telmex truck should suddenly appear in the neighborhood immediately after a breakdown in service — as often occurs.

"Telephone chaos is a species of terrorism, a public shame and one of the main causes of irritation of the citizenry," columnist Carlo Coccioli wrote recently in "Excelsior," a leading daily newspaper. "Nobody doubts, official rhetoric to the contrary, that the sabotage of telephones is as daily an occurrence as the shameful practice of *la mordida*," the paying of bribes.

Equally resented is Telmex's policy of demanding that all monthly bills be paid in full, even if a telephone is out of order or the company has mistakenly charged for long distance or international calls that were never made. Consumer groups calculate that this practice accounted for $90.7 million of Telmex's total 1988 revenue of slightly more than $1 billion.

If such bills are not paid promptly, the company simply repossesses the phone line, which typically costs well over $1,500 to obtain on a flourishing black market. Telmex is able to act so imperiously because of the tremendous number of customers estimated to be on waiting lists for phone lines.

To many Mexicans, the best solution to this mess is simply to privatize Telmex.

Some business leaders, however, favor another alternative. They argue that instead of handing the state monopoly over to private hands, the private sector should be allowed to form new telecommunications companies that would compete with Telmex and force it to become more efficient.

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Avis d'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Actifinance International Sicav (La Société) sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire qui se tiendra au siège social de la Société le 14 avril 1989 à 15 h 30 heures avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

1. modification des statuts de manière à

a) ajuster les statuts afin de satisfaire aux exigences de la loi du 30 mars 1988 en ce compris modifier certaines règles relatives aux investissements autorisés et restrictions d'investissements corrélatives ainsi qu'au Etats, Bourses et autres marchés réglementés sur lesquelles les opérations d'investissements peuvent être réalisés,

b) prendre en considération les modifications de la loi du 10 août 1915 telle que modifiée, qui sont intervennes depuis la constitution de la société et

c) faire toutes autres modifications proposées par le conseil d'administration en ce compris, fixer les modes d'évaluation des actifs ainsi que toutes modifications nécessaires ou utiles pour satisfaire aux exigences des lois et réglements en vigueur.

Le texte complet des Statuts comprenant les changements proposés est disponible et peut être obtenu sur demande au siège social de la Société au 2, boulevard Royal à Luxembourg, (tel.: 352 47911).

Les décisions sur l'ordre du jour ne pourront être prises qu'à la condition que la moitié des actions en circulation soit présente ou représentée à l'assemblée et qu'au moins les deux tiers des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés se soient prononcés en faveur de telles décisions.

Les actionnaires au porteur désireux de participer à l'assemblée sont priés de déposer leurs actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée auprès de

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given to all shareholders that:

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held on Wednesday April 12, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 2, Boulevard E. Servais, Luxembourg, to deliberate and vote upon matter described below:

AGENDA

1. **Lecture of the Board of Directors Report to the shareholders for the period ending 31 December 1988.**
2. **Lecture of the Report of the Statutory Auditor.**
3. **Discussion and approval of financial accounts as at 31 December 1988.**
4. **Final discharge to the Directors and to the Statutory Auditor.**
5. **Statutory appointments.**
6. **Re-election of the Statutory Auditor.**
7. **Pledging of shares for Directors and Auditor mandates.**
8. **Miscellaneous.**

The Board of Directors

B.A.I.I. MULTICURRENCY

Société d'investissement à capital variable
24, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R C Luxembourg B 23723

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à une assemblée générale extraordinaire qui sera tenue au siège de la société à Luxembourg 24, boulevard Royal, le 17 avril 1989 à 11 heures pour décider au sujet des modifications suivantes des statuts.

Modification des statuts y compris la modification du deuxième alinéa de l'article 3 en substituant à la référence à la loi du 25 août 1983 celle à la loi du 30 mars 1988 ainsi que la modification des articles 2, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28 et 30 notamment pour les adapter à la loi du 30 mars 1988 sur les organismes de placement collectif, à certaines modifications de la loi sur les sociétés commerciales et pour confirmer à la Société une durée illimitée.

Les actionnaires sont avisés que le quorum nécessaire pour la tenue de l'assemblée est la moitié des actions en circulation et les décisions doivent être prises avec une majorité des deux tiers des actions présentes ou représentées lors de l'assemblée.

Les formules de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège de la société. Afin de pouvoir être prises en considération, les procurations dûment signées doivent être reçues le 14 avril 1989 à 17.00 heures au plus tard.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND

S.I.C.A.V.

2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B-8735

Avis d'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

Messieurs les actionnaires de la société Italfortune International Fund Sicav (La Société) sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire qui se tiendra au siège social de la Société le 25 avril 1989 à 16.00 heures avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. modification des statuts de manière à

a) ajuster les statuts afin de satisfaire aux exigences de la loi du 30 mars 1988 en ce compris modifier certaines règles relatives aux investissements autorisés et restrictions d'investissements corrélatives ainsi qu'aux États, Bourses et autres marchés réglementés sur lesquelles les opérations d'investissements peuvent être réalisées,

b) prendre en considération les modifications de la loi du 10 août 1915 telle que modifiée, qui sont intervennes depuis la constitution de la société et

c) faire toutes autres modifications proposées par le conseil d'administration en ce compris transformer la société en société d'investissements à classes d'actions multiples, fixer les modes d'évaluation des actifs et de conversion des actions de chaque classe d'actions ainsi que toutes modifications nécessaires ou utiles pour satisfaire aux exigences des lois et réglements en vigueur.

Le texte complet des Statuts comprenant les changements proposés est disponible et peut être obtenu sur demande au siège social de la Société au 2, boulevard Royal à Luxembourg, (tél. 352 47911) ainsi qu'au siège social secondaire 6, Via Vigna à 20123 Milan.

Les décisions sur l'ordre du jour ne pourront être prises qu'à la condition que la moitié des actions en circulation soit présente ou représentée à l'assemblée et qu'au moins les deux tiers des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés se soient prononcés en faveur de telles décisions.

Les actionnaires au porteur désireux de participer à l'assemblée sont priés de déposer leurs actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée auprès d'une des banques suivantes :

— BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG
2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG
— BANCA SAN PAOLO DI BRESCIA
Corso Martini della Libertà
BRESCIA
— CREDITO ARTIGIANO
Piazza San Fedele, 4
MILANO
— BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA
Breno
BRESCIA

Le Conseil d'Administration

PERMAL VALUE N.V.

Official Agenda of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of

PERMAL VALUE N.V.

to be held on April 25, 1989 at the registered office of the company at 6 John B. Gorsiraweg, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles at 10.00 o'clock A.M. (local time).

The following proposals will be put to vote at the aforementioned meeting:

1. **To waive certain provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company with regard to the holding of the annual general meeting of shareholders on the third Tuesday in the month of February and to consider this meeting as the duly held annual shareholder's meeting for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1988.**
2. **To approve the report of the management on the course of business and the management of the company during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1988.**
3. **To approve the annual accounts of the company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1988.**
4. **To accept the resignation of Patrice Lafond and Charles L. Nicholson as directors of the Company, effective as of March 20, 1989, and to reelect Patrice Belvallette, James M. Clark, Jr., Yves de Meaux, Jean R. Perrette, Jean-François Vert and Caribbean Management Company N.V. as directors of the company for the ensuing year.**
5. **To approve, confirm and ratify all acts taken by the management and the directors of the Company since September 30, 1987 up to and including September 30, 1988.**
6. **To reappoint Arthur Young and Company as independent auditors for the ensuing year.**
7. **To approve amendments to Article 13 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to clarify the method of calculation of the Performance Increment (as defined therein) and particularly monthly accruals of the Performance Increment.**
8. **To authorize the creation of a new class of common stock, to be called Class D Common Stock, having 1,000 shares at US$1,— par value, and to amend Article 13 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to provide that the Class Net Asset Value of the Class C and Class D Common Stock on any Valuation Date shall be their respective Class Share of Net Assets plus such portion of the remaining 20% of the Performance Increment, if any, relating to the Class A Participating Preferred Stock as shall be determined by the Management in accordance with the Financial Services Agreement, as amended, provided for in the Articles of Incorporation.**
9. **To approve the amendment of the Financial Services Agreement between Permal Value N.V., Permal Management Services, Inc. and BB International Ltd. concerning the allocation of 20% of the Performance Increment (as defined therein).**
10. **To approve amendments to Article 13 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to: (i) conform the definitions in connection with the determination of Net Asset Value contained therein to the practice of the Company of making such determination only on Valuation Dates, (as defined therein); (ii) clarify the treatment of shares redeemed and issued on Valuation Dates for purposes of determining Net Asset Value; and (iii) conform the penultimate paragraph of Article 13 concerning distributions to the practice of the Company to treat distributions, if not paid on a Valuation Date, as being paid as of the preceding valuation date.**
11. **To appoint Caribbean Participation Company N.V., or any person appointed by Caribbean Participation Company N.V., to pass and sign the deed of amendment, and to request the declaration of no objection to said deed in connection with the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation referred to in the foregoing items, and to have such other amendments made of which the granting of the aforementioned declaration will be dependend.**

Holders of bearer shares or their proxy must produce their share certificate (s) or a certificate of deposit stating that share certificate(s) in respect of the number specified in the proxy have been deposited until the end of the meeting.

Dated: April 5, 1989.

CARIBBEAN MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société d'Investissement à capital variable
Luxembourg, 5, boulevard de la Foire.
R.C. Luxembourg B 8.833

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on March 28, 1989, it was decided to pay a dividend of US$1.28 (one dollar and twenty-eight cents) per share on or after April 7, 1989 to shareholders of record on March 28, 1989 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon Nr 6. The ex-dividend date is March 29, 1989.

Paying Agents — KREDIETBANK S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43, boulevard Royal
L - 2955 LUXEMBOURG
— CHASE MANHATTAN BANK LUXEMBOURG S.A.
6, rue Plaetis
L - 2338 LUXEMBOURG

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The extraordinary shareholders meeting of March 28, 1989 has converted the company into an investment company with variable capital whose capital is at all time equal to the net asset value of the company and divided into shares of no par value.

The existing share certificates are to be presented at the offices of Compagnie Fiduciaire, 5, boulevard de la Foire à Luxembourg, for exchange within 90 days of the publication of the present notice in the press.

As from May 5, 1989, certificates in the old form will no longer be accepted as good delivery at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and must be exchanged for new certificates.

The Board of Directors

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND

S.I.C.A.V.

2, boulevard Royal
L - 2953 LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B-8735

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à

L'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire

qui se tiendra le 25 avril 1989 à 15 h 30 au siège social, 2, boulevard Royal, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. **Rapports du conseil d'administration et du commissaire.**
2. **Approbation de l'état des Actifs Nets et de l'État des Opérations au 31 décembre 1988; Affectation des résultats.**
3. **Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration et au Commissaire.**
4. **Ratification de la cooptation d'un administrateur.**
5. **Nominations statutaires.**
6. **Divers.**

Les actionnaires au porteur désireux de participer à l'assemblée sont priés de déposer leurs actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée auprès d'une des banques suivantes :

— BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG
2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG
— BANCA SAN PAOLO DI BRESCIA
Corso Martini della Libertà
BRESCIA
— CREDITO ARTIGIANO
Piazza San Fedele, 4
MILANO
— BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA
Breno
BRESCIA

Le Conseil d'Administration

ACTICROISSANCE

SICAV
2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG
R.C. LUXEMBOURG B-23895

Avis d'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Acticroissance (La Société) sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire qui se tiendra au siège social de la Société le 14 avril 1989 à 15 heures avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

1. modification des statuts de manière à

a) ajuster les statuts afin de satisfaire aux exigences de la loi du 30 mars 1988 en ce compris modifier certaines règles relatives aux investissements autorisés et restrictions d'investissements corrélatives ainsi qu'au Etats, Bourses et autres marchés réglementés sur lesquelles les opérations d'investissements peuvent être réalisée,

b) prendre en considération les modifications de la loi du 10 août 1915 telle que modifiée, qui sont intervennes depuis la constitution de la société et

c) faire toutes autres modifications proposées par le conseil d'administration en ce compris, modifier la devise de référence de la Société, actuellement libellée en $US, en FRF, fixer les modes d'évaluation des actifs ainsi que toutes modifications nécessaires ou utiles pour satisfaire aux exigences des lois et réglements en vigueur.

Le texte complet des Statuts comprenant les changements proposés est disponible et peut être obtenu sur demande au siège social de la Société au 2, boulevard Royal à Luxembourg, (tel.: 352 47911).

Les décisions sur l'ordre du jour ne pourront être prises qu'à la condition que la moitié des actions en circulation soit présente ou représentée à l'assemblée et qu'au moins les deux tiers des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés se soient prononcés en faveur de telles décisions.

Les actionnaires au porteur désireux de participer à l'assemblée sont priés de déposer leurs actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée auprès de

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG

Le Conseil d'Administration

BNP INTERBOND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Société Anonyme

22 boulevard Royal - Luxembourg
R C Luxembourg B 21073

Notice to the holders of shares in BNP INTERBOND FUND

a mutual fund established under the laws of Luxembourg

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of holders of shares of BNP Interbond Fund will be held in Luxembourg, 22-24 boulevard Royal on 17th April 1989 at 10 a.m. to resolve about the following agenda.

Conversion of the unincorporated mutual fund BNP Interbond Fund into a limited investment company with variable capital (Société d'investissement à capital variable) in conformity with article 110 of the Luxembourg law of 30th March 1988 on collective investment undertakings by adoption of articles of incorporation conforming the law of 30th March 1988 regarding collective investment regime undertakings and regulations of Hong-Kong applicable to collective investment schemes authorized to distribute their shares in Hong Kong.

Issue of shares of the limited investment company with variable capital BNP Interbond Fund to unitholders in BNP Interbond Fund at the rate of one share for each unit of the unincorporate mutual fund BNP Interbond in determination of the procedure of relating to the exchange of certificates.

Designation of the members of the board of directors and of the auditor of the limited investment company with variable capital BNP Interbond Fund.

Unitholders are advised that for this meeting no quorum is required and resolution will be adopted by a majority of two thirds of the units represented at such meeting.

Proxyforms, as well as the full wording of the proposed articles are available upon request at the registered office of BNP Interbond Management Company S.A., 22-24, boulevard Royal - Luxembourg and at the offices of BNP INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES (HONG KONG) LIMITED 4305 Connaught Centre, 1 Connaught Place - Hong Kong.

On behalf of BNP Interbond Management Company S.A.
The Board of Directors

Dollar Declines Further Following G-7 Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar declined Tuesday amid further signs that major industrialized nations want to bring the U.S. currency lower.

The slide, which pulled the dollar down nearly one pfennig against the West German mark, accelerated as officials from the Group of Seven nations continued to speak out against a higher dollar.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France said the officials who met in Washington at the weekend felt a further rise in the U.S. currency would hinder the correction of global trade imbalances and trigger competitive interest-rate increases.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8695 DM, down from 1.8753 DM on Monday, and at 130.95 yen, down from 131.75 yen a day earlier.

The British pound rose sharply to $1.7070 after plunging to $1.6300 on Monday. The pound rose following comments from Nigal Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, that he would not hesitate to raise British interest rates again should the pound continue to slide.

The U.S. unit also ended at 1.6320 Swiss francs, down from 1.6403 francs on Monday, and at 6.3095 French francs, down from 6.3270 francs.

Dealers said the market was looking ahead to the release Friday of U.S. employment data.

"I cannot really see any substantial move upwards ahead of Friday," said Tim Fox, a currency analyst at Barclays Bank.

The Group of Seven's commitment over the weekend to oppose further dollar rises; intervention by the Bank of Japan; and signs that the U.S. economy is slowing, are likely to continue to cap the dollar's rise, he said.

The dollar remained in a tight range all day in Europe, resisting any moves to break through chart support at 1.8635 DM and 130.70 yen. It started lower after heavy selling in the Far East, triggered by a rumor the Federal Reserve had been checking rates in the Asian market, dealers said.

The currency rebounded slightly in New York trading but remained under pressure because of fears of further central bank intervention, dealers said.

Some dealers said the dollar would remain supported by its interest-rate differential, but the markets need a consolidation period and fresh factors to reactivate the bullish sentiment.

Makoto Aratake, a customer dealer at Bank of Tokyo in London, said moves to test the dollar's upside have been much less energetic since the Group of Seven meeting. But he said the dollar would not continue to fall at the high speed seen after the meeting.

In London, the dollar slid to 1.8693 Deutsche marks from 1.8810 DM on Monday, and to 130.90 yen from 132.00 yen. It also sank to 1.6310 Swiss francs from 1.6475 francs, and to 6.3125 French francs from 6.3475 francs.

The pound rose to $1.7060 from $1.6860.

Dealers said that the central banks are currently engaged in a tug-of-war with the markets over the appropriate level for the dollar as both await further signs on the strength of the U.S. economy.

"The fight will continue" between central banks and market participants, said Liliana Nealon, senior dealer at Union Bank of Switzerland. "The dollar will continue to rise and they will have to adjust the range. It is a matter of time."

The dollar has been in heavy global demand due to firm U.S. interest rates — which enhance the value of dollar-denominated assets — and a persistent flow of direct foreign investment into the United States. *(Reuters, AP)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.8693	1.8810
Pound sterling	1.7060	1.6860
Japanese yen	130.90	132.00
Swiss franc	1.6310	1.6475
French franc	6.3125	6.3475

Source: Reuters

Lawson Says Rates May Rise to Defend Pound

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, underscored his resolve on Tuesday to support the sagging pound, even at the cost of once again raising the country's already high-flying interest rates.

"If there were really a serious risk of a sterling fall, then that would be something which I would not be prepared to accept," Mr. Lawson said in a radio interview in Washington.

"I would certainly put up interest rates further as and when it is necessary," he said.

The benchmark commercial base rate is currently at 13 percent after being lifted in a series of increases over the summer from 7.5 percent last May.

Analysts said the comment by Mr. Lawson was well timed to calm a nervous market and had apparently reassured increasingly wary investors.

"Lawson is spelling out to the market that his options are entirely open," said Peter Fellner, a monetary economist with James Capel & Co. in London. "He wants it to know that sterling isn't a one-way street."

The pound rose slightly against major currencies after the statement, allowing it to recover some of the sharp drops suffered after last Wednesday's announcement that the British current-account deficit had ballooned further to £1.7 billion ($2.9 billion) in February from £1.6 billion in January.

At the close of European trading, the pound was quoted at $1.7060 and 3.1918 Deutsche marks, up from closing levels in London on Monday of $1.6860 and 3.1723 DM.

At the same time, the threat of higher rates did not cause major tremors at home. London stock prices were stable and there were no noticeable shifts in market interest rates.

Brendan Brown, chief of research at Mitsubishi Finance International in London, said that the February trade deficit approached 4 percent of the country's gross domestic product and that he feared Mr. Lawson might have to act soon to brake a further drop for sterling.

"I wouldn't be surprised to see another rate raise by the end of April," he said.

Other analysts said Mr. Lawson's jawboning might have been sufficient for the moment and that the market simply needed some reassurance after the trade figures.

"When you get a bad number, you get a worry and a wobble," said Paul Chertkow, chief international economist at Drexel Burnham Lambert in London.

Mr. Chertkow said that he believed base rates had probably peaked and might even be able to tip lower in the second half of the year.

In any case, analysts said they would not be surprised to hear more messages to the market from Mr. Lawson in the near term since the British economy is sending out such worry signals.

In addition to the trade deficit, Britain announced late last month that inflation rose to an annual rate of 7.8 percent in February, the highest level in six-and-a-half years.

Aside from domestic concerns, Mr. Lawson must contend with an unusually speculative and volatile foreign-exchange market.

"There is a large pool of speculative money at the moment moving from one currency to another and the pound isn't the flavor of the month," said Simon Crane, managing director of Crane Investment Analysis in London.

Mr. Brown estimated that as much as £25 billion of such funds has accumulated in Britain in the last three years. He said some of the pound's weakness in the last two weeks may have been caused by foreign selloffs.

Mr. Lawson has not been using only words recently. The British Treasury announced Tuesday that the country's gold and currency reserves had effectively fallen by $1.2 billion in March, much more than market forecasts ranging generally from $350 million to $500 million.

IMF: *Brady Plan Wins Approval, But With Reservations Over Guarantees*

(Continued from page 1)

to put the worst aspects of the debt crisis behind us."

International officials said Mexico, the Philippines, Venezuela and perhaps Costa Rica and Brazil could be among the first countries to benefit from the program, devised by Nicholas F. Brady, the U.S. Treasury secretary.

Countries negotiating new financing arrangements with the IMF and the World Bank would set aside a portion of the funds supplied as collateral, for example, for the issuance of discounted bonds in exchange for outstanding debts.

But following strong opposition from European countries, led by Britain, the ministers committed themselves to do no more than examine "the question of provision of resources for limited interest support for transactions involving significant debt or debt-service reduction."

During a series of ministerial meetings here this week, Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, argued that the guaranteeing of interest payments to commercial banks would constitute an unacceptable transfer of risk from the private to the public sector, and said the international financial institutions should not be given new public money for debt relief.

H. Onno Ruding, the Dutch finance minister and chairman of the Interim Committee, said there was no contradiction between the new proposals and the committee's earlier opposition to transferring risk from the private to the public sector. Such a transfer has also traditionally been strongly opposed by the United States.

In a communiqué issued Tuesday, the committee said, "official creditors should not substitute for private lenders." IMF participation in debt alleviation operations "should be accompanied by strong financial support, including new money, from commercial banks," it added.

Mr. Ruding said the question of whether risk had been transferred would depend on the details of each specific case.

There would be no problem, he said, if a country reduced its debt significantly in negotiations with commercial banks; flight capital returned because of renewed confidence following IMF support for the program; and that led to the provision of new money by the private banks.

Both Mr. Ruding and Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, said it was impossible to tell how much the new approach would cost the IMF and the World Bank, or how much each country's debt burden would be reduced.

Mr. Brady told a meeting of the two institutions' Development Committee on Tuesday that "the balance of new lending, debt and debt-service reduction will vary from country to country, and will need to be worked out in negotiations between debtor nations and commercial banks."

The new strategy, Mr. Brady said, should include "on the part of debtor nations, a new emphasis on measures to encourage investment and the return of flight capital; on the part of commercial banks, stronger emphasis on debt and debt-service reduction to complement new lending."

International officials stressed that not all countries would necessarily qualify for the new funds, although Mr. Conable argued that the scheme should be "flexible enough to embrace a wide range of developing countries and must include enough alternative forms of debt reduction."

Mr. Camdessus said that the extent of the funds available would depend on a country's willingness to apply tough economic-adjustment programs.

"The stronger, the better the program, the stronger the financing," Mr. Camdessus said at a news conference.

Mr. Camdessus emphasized the need for speed in implementing the new measures, given the high expectations that the Brady plan has aroused, particularly in Latin America.

West Germany Posts Wider Trade Surplus

Agence France-Presse

BONN — West Germany's merchandise trade surplus hit 11.4 billion Deutsche marks ($6.03 billion) in February, up 39 percent from a year earlier, despite new customs rules artificially trimming the surplus, the Federal Statistics Office said Tuesday.

The current account also showed a surplus in February, of 8.1 billion DM. That was a 56 percent rise from February 1988, according to the office, based in Wiesbaden.

Current account includes transportation, services and remittances in addition to merchandise trade.

Imports amounted to 39.25 billion DM, up 16 percent from February last year, while exports were 50.61 billion DM, up 21 percent.

Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerzbank, said the figures confirmed a trend that was apparent in January.

West Germany has chalked up a trade surplus of 23.2 billion DM in the first two months of this year, a 40 percent increase from the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Pietsch said the February figures confirmed that "the current rate of the dollar is too high and the mark is unfairly low compared to the U.S. currency." Since the start of the year, the dollar has been trading in a 1.80-to-1.90 DM range.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS April 4, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund		
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A	$	302.02
(r) Managed Currency	$	1233.08
(r) Futures	$	856.21
(w) Equity	$	1011.49
(w) Bond	$	1023.97
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	555.38
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	122.79
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	944.80*
(d) Conbar	SF	1847.00*
(d) Equibaer America	SF	1487.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1504.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1728.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	2074.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	980.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2354.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,251.98
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,144.46
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	245,493.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	11,037.24
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	181.09
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.48
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.98
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.22
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.48
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	13.57
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.03
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer.	$	12.08
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.71
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	9.76
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	55,312.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr.Securite	FF	11,151.81
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	13,836.51
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,783.41
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	167,457.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,240.81
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	10.85
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.28
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	28.26
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	8.72*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.31
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	17.45
(w) FIF-Internat. America	$	14.45
(w) FIF-Internat. Europe	$	25.63
(w) FIF Internat. Pacific	$	48.58
(w) FIF Internat. Japan	Y	1,142.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.52
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.52
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	118,010.40
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	129.36
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	271.31
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	105.27
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	102.17
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	9,929.00
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.45
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.18
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	11.78
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	104.44
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	127.24
(w) Daiwa Lcf Equity	$	989.24
(w) Daiwa Lcf Int. Bond	$	1067.11
(w) Eagle Fund	LF	10234.00
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	97.48
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	73.59
(w) Leicom	$	2354.44
(w) Opportunities Fund	$	789.34
(w) Prifree fund	DM	47.07
(b) Prifirst	$	489.34
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1163.69
(w) Rente Plus	BF	53839.00
(r) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51902.59
(r) Select. Horizon FF	FF	55131.24
(w) Source Sicav	$	10.96
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10028.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	98.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	180.48
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	80.45
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1644.58
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.218
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	2.015
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1146.23
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	12.04
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.77
(w) $ Bond	$	12.21
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	30.99
(w) Global Equity	$	15.96
(w) Global Bond	$	12.67
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.31
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.64
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	11.67
(t) European Securities Fund.	ECU	10.79
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	114.92
(t) North American Secu.Fund.	$	9.63
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	9.82
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,473.29
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,025.71
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,675.16
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,133.06
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,528.33
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	98.98
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.69
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10.113
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	84.65*
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.70
CIC GROUP		
(d) Obicic Monetaire	FF	11023.13
(d) Obicic Court Terme	FF	11271.85
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios	$	1254.41
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1274.73
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1133.27
(d) Citi.Manag.Growth Euro	ECU	1020.95
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	929.16
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	860.74
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1035.31
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1066.12
(d) Citiport N.A Equity	$	118.32
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity	Yen	11140.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity	£	115.41
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq.	$	112.87
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq.	ECU	119.29
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond	$	103.86
(d) Citiport Euro Bond	ECU	101.47
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd.	YEN	10438.00
CITITRUST		
(w) U.S. $ Equities	$	195.93891
(w) U.S. $ Bonds	$	11.29564
(w) U.S. $ Money Market	$	11.99865
(w) Global Equities.	$	9.49000
(w) Global Money Market.	$	11.17000
(w) Global Bonds.	$	11.12000
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	36.69
(w) CM Global Growth	$	8.64
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.64
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,614.75
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,791.31
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,393.36
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B)	DM	1,001.85
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B)	ECU	1,006.99
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	998.47
(w) EMF Yen (A & B)	YEN	99,834.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A.	ECU	9.87
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B.	ECU	10.37
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.53
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B.	ECU	12.53
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1920.77
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1411.24
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1424.89
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	941.58
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term	$	10.26
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency.	ECU	10.09
(w) Equity: United Kingdom	£	11.24
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	80.75
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.25
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.71
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.49
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,856.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	99.55
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	157.95
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR.	$	168.48
(d) CSF International	SF	132.25
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	566.75
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	214.50
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	153.00
(d) Canasec	SF	630.00
(d) Ussec	SF	701.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	249.75
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	156.06
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.05
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	114.62
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.88
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.97
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	97.54
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	103.07
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	99.17
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	109.50
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.54
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	109.22
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1371.18
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1203.50
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1426.10
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	113,881.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	36.36
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	76.42
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9207797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	161.63
(w) Winchester Capital	$	166.21
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	139.40
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.53
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1125.72
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1080.72
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.58
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	29.82
(w) Worldwide Special	$	705.46
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	18.39
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	21.23
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	91.50
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid. $ 13.50 Offer.	$	13.915*
@(d)Cap.: Bid. $ 19.25 Offer.	$	19.848
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.3675
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7585
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4467
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0311
(w) Long Term	$	28.30*
ELDERS (INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Roffer, President (212) 573-8440		
(d) EFF	$	313.78
(d) ESP	$	142.64
(d) EMR	$	99.70
ELDERS SWITZ.(036) 24 79 79		
(w) Elders Intl Bld SF 102.75 Offer	SF	109.00
(w) Elders Aus Bld A$ 87.75 Offer	A$	93.88
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.46
(w) Global A	FL	11.32
(w) North America A	FL	9.69
(w) U.K. Equities	£	10.05
(w) UK Small Co.	£	10.43
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	754.84
(w) Meteore	Y	118,994.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1850.82
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountly Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.57
(w) F&C European	$	33.45
(w) F&C Oriental	$	81.38
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.85
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.98
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	9.92
(d) New Europe Fund	$	9.80
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	89.73
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	101.00
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	44.62
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	101.08
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	111.32*
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.51
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.22
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg.	$	10.60
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.77
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	159.92
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund.	$	63.01
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.82*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.52
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.65
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	13.02
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	92.95
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	312.49
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	32.85*
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	65.33
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.93
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.26
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.37
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.95
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Ptfl.	$	8.65
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio.	$	0.94
(d) Intl. Equity Income Ptfl.	$	1.08
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.27
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.84
(d) South East Asian Portfolio.	$	0.88
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	10.39
(d) U.K. Portfolio	£	1.10
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.43
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	47.3
(w) Gold Income	$	4.48
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.10
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	89.00
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	124.47
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 144, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1125.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1297.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1479.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.012
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.808
(d) DM Deposit	DM	3.024
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	501.4
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.021
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	A$	1.014
(d) French Franc Deposit fd.	FF	10.86
(d) N. American	$	1.47
(d) Japan	Y	642.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	308.00
(d) International growth	$	2.84
(d) British	£	2.10
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.07
(d) International Bond	$	1.20
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2902.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.00
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	8.96
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.30
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.87
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.03
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.73
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	991.79
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	192.9973
(w) State St. American	$	251.46
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	24.76*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	115.79
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,812.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,321.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037		
(w) Futurgam S.A.	$	166.03
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	230.12
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	214.72
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	137.59
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	113.77*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	144.09
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	23.82
(w) GAM European Inc.	$	100.80
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	233.54
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1286.50
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	109.76
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	105.89
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	204.97*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	142.70
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	381.49
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	102.76*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	103.52*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund.	SF	101.24*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	102.04*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,084.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	107.31
(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$	424.11
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	153.39*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	143.91
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	100.33
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	182.19
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	401.36
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	170.08
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	130.35
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	119.80
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	221.03
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	199.99*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.71*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Spe.	$	122.32*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	102.77*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	102.43*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	97.41*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,905.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.32
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	33.91
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.69*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	27.67*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	34.83*
(w) G.T.Biotech./Health Fund	$	7.70
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.94*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	£	8.87
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.97
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.47*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	27.12
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	26.68
(d) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.56
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	17.97*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	26.80*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.32
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.58
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	10.80*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.22
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	26.26
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	8.74
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	$	9.05*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	8.78*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	30.01
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	11.07
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.17
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	11.38
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.91
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	36.15
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	16.26
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.71
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.33
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.93
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	43.36
(d) Intl. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	92.31
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	541.53
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	210.60
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,992.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	206.30
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	107.68
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.46
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	211.33
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.51*
(d) Int.Belga Fund	LF	3043.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6075.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1341.96*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	93.47*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD	$	1946.09
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26441)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	14,507.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	29.48
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	90.20
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	68.75
(d) J.F European	$	9.66
(d) J.F International	$	13.28
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust	$	10.85
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertoletti.(22) 208611/ext. 2222		
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	106.60
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	149.60
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	227.40
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	284.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	135.85
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	253.70
+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.27
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	N/C
(m) Mint Limited - Income	$	N/C
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	N/C
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A	$	N/C
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	N/C
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	N/C
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	N/C
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	N/C
(m) Ftmo Mint Gtd Plc	$	N/C
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	N/C
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	£	N/C
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	4.94
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.82
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.22
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	9.96
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.08
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	8.72
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.22
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.16
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.06
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	£	2.497*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.78
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.109
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.707
(w) Pioneer Markets	£	2.619*
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.059
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.326
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.998
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	16.95
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.476
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1920
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.51*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	11.68
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	122.76
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	2.45
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	37.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.54
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.83
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.11
(w) Japanese Yen	$	26.66
(w) Pound Sterling	$	15.13
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.58
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.76
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.17
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.83
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.01
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.48
(w) Convertibles	$	10.48
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	10.23
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund	$	N/C
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,672.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	115.81
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,344.24
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	154.46
(d) Luxor	$	8.87
(d) Paroil-Fund	$	S
(d) Parcurope Growth	$	19.74
(d) Parinter Fund	$	217.15
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	140.42
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,280.20
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.29
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,346.00
(w) Obli-Franc	FF	1,174.48
(w) Obli-[illegible]	DM	1,210.58
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.45
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,196.33
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	106,825.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,841.58
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,366.85
(w) Parjapon	Y	3,453.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Permal Updyke Ltd	$	244.76
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1804.39
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1116.39
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	915.13
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1685.40
(m) Value N.V.	$	1956.46
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	36.18
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.96
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	34.59
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	53.15
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	57.52
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	273.72
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	14.07
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	17.86
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.28
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	104.70
(d) Rolinco	FL	108.40
(d) Rorento	FL	61.50
(d) Rodamco	FL	142.50
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	193.45
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.42*
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	14.11*
+(w) RBC European Fund	$	11.34
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	35.57
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	49.78
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.84
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.20
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.20
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel:(352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d) Alpha UK	£	1.13
(d) Alpha US$	$	1.12
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.33
(d) Alpha Japanese	Y	1058.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.05
(d) Alpha European	ECU	1.04
(d) Gold Share	$	0.98
BOND FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Pound	£	100.23
(d) US$ Bond	US$	97.89
(d) Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.95
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	50.23
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Reserve	£	10.46
(d) US$ Reserve	$	10.27
(d) Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.14
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.500
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.17
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	10.41
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.12
(d) OP Global Bond	$	9.73
(d) OP US Share	$	10.42
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.02
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	10.86
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	11.01
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	9.93
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.68
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	10.97
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.37
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.16
(d) IP US Share	$	10.91
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.31
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.08
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	11.28
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.42
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	8.86
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.22
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.13
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	1.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	10.05
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.49
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w) Equity Intl Acc	$	10.44
(w) Equity Intl Inc	$	9.95
(d) Equity Global	$	0.96
(w) Equity Far East	$	1.73
(w) Equity Gold	$	0.89
(w) Equity Japan	Y	113.00
(d) Equity Nordic	$	1.04
(d) Equity U.K.	£	1.03
(d) Equity Continental Europe	$	0.96
(d) Equity Mediterranean	$	0.96
(d) Equity North America	$	0.98
(w) Bond Intl Acc	$	7.67
(w) Bond Intl Inc	$	6.40
(w) High Income Acc	$	1.01
(w) High Income Inc	$	0.97
(d) DEM	DM	0.98
(w) Multicurrency	$	1.0652
(d) FRF	FF	1.01
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	11.03
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.40
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	83.37
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.80
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.91
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1625.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.24
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.14
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	538.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.27
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.92
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1539.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.46
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	£	9.45
(w) Sogelux Equities R	£	10.42
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	108.13
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.60
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
(w) SAM Diversified Inc.	$	160.02
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	42.60
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	48.36
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.11
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.64
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	448.50*
(d) AngloValor	£	182.54*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	569.14
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.61*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.65*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.66*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	118.54*
(d) FranceValor	FF	1667.92*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	451.91*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	519.16
(d) ItalValor	Lit	464,787.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	410.75*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5515.82
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1063.80
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.26*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.32*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	368.50*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80.00*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	124.65*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,556.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int'l opps.fund	$	1.96
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	9.30
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	$	4.30
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	11.01
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.22
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.05
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	26.11
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.93
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	34.47
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	25.24
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.87
(d) Thor.Lith. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	16.30
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	6.56
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	7.30
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.92
(d) Eurobond	$	27.43
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.61
(d) Overseas	$	26.18
(d) Tiger	$	36.79
(d) High Yield Bond	$	69.80*
(d) Marunouchi	$	68.70
(d) Far Eastern	$	539.88
(d) Gilt	$	490.70
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.352
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	102.908
(d) 1992	$	232.400
(d) Wall Street	$	217.700
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	106.600
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	983.47
(d) M-FUND	SF	1053.66
(d) M-Distribution	SF	100.68
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.23
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	63.25*
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	209.50*
(d) Eurit	SF	315.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	196.80
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	236.00*
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5158.16
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.90
(d) Unifonds	DM	29.20
(d) Unirak	DM	77.55
(d) Unizins	DM	112.00
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.20
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.52
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.08
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.27
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.85
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.28
Other Funds		
(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94'	$	N/C
(r) Acticroissance	$	79.91
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	895.24
(w) Actigestion	FF	1099.86
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.63
(d) Amvabel	FL	97.30
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	243.43
(b) Ariane	$	3,397.36
(w) Atlas Fund	SF	117.76
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.13
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	1006.00
(b) Bleu Monod Bond Fund	$	174.26
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	133.67
(w) Berg Trust Sicav	$	188.63
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.75
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	86.90
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.65
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund	$	n/c
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1045.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9680.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	102.85
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	36.08
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	98.12
(m) Comm. Grtd. Fds/USA Ltd	$	10.32
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.07
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	58.86
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	221.48
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9986.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	162.03
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	98.35
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1031.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1066.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.67
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	15.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	54.20
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	55.02
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1079.39
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.19
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	73.75
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	126.90
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd.	$	32.31
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	29,965.10
(w) F.I.T. Fund II	FF	104.47
(d) Fonditalia	$	69.22
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	198.25
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	8.96
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	68.52
(d) Frankf-Trust Effektm Fd	DM	141.20
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	41.47
(w) Future Div.Fund	$	N/C
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.45
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	N/C
(d) Green Line France	FF	614.87
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	251.88
(w) Health 2008 Ltd	$	9.50
(w) Hestia Funds	$	134.46
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1798.21
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	164.84
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	354.93
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.71
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.84
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1175.37
(w) Interlace Fund Ltd.	$	139.36
(w) Interfund SA	$	35.22
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	375.39
(w) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.23
(w) Intersec SA	$	3268.59
(d) Investa DWS	DM	60.28
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	39.85
(m) Japan Selection Assets	Y	10,020.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	209.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	305.97
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	245.25
(d) KAML-II High Yield 04/03/89	$	960.78
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	45.55*
(w) LACO International	$	6.77
(d) Liquibaer	$	1696.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	92.99
(w) Luxfund	$	96.37
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	120.74
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.76
(d) NCA FUND	$	10.93
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	168.99
(m) NMT Citadel Bond Ptf.	SF	109.91
(m) NMT Nastec Portfolio s/s	$	95.32
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.21
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.76
(d) Nordmix	Lit	10704.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	248.30
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	127.77
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1096.74
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.13
(m) PAM Futures Trad.	$	969.84
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	110.42
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.03/21/88	$	9.40
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12658.43
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.39
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	332.18
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.18
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.*++	$	31.50
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.24
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.56
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4307.74
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.47
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	865.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	66.85
(w) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.21*
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.80
(m) THC(O.T.C) Jap.td Sicav	$	9.35
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.52
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	268.82
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.35
(w) Tudor B.V.I Futures.LTD	$	3866.43
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	197.25
(d) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3453.24
(d) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1856.56
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1367.72
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.53
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	58.71
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1668.46
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1601.25
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	128.25
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.98
(w) Vesper Flux	BF	8805.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	15975.00
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.56
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	10.97
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	80,477.00

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ^ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; a - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 4

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	42	41.70
ACF Holding	54.40	53.30
Aegon	94	93.10
Ahold	101.80	102.30
Akzo	151.90	152
AMEV	52	52.30
A'Dam Rubber	8.40	8.30
Amro Bank	81.60	81
Bols	139	[illegible]
Buhrmann Tett	67.30	67.50
BVG	11.80	11.80
Center Parcs	70.80	71.30
CSM	64.40	64.30
Elsevier	65.20	65.40
Fokker	43.40	43.30
Gist-Brocades	37.20	37.20
Heineken	150	149.60
Hoogovens	91.50	92.60
Hunter Douglas	100.30	101
IHC Caland	24.50	24.80
Int Mueller	89.70	88.70
KLM	44.40	45
KNP	54.40	54.80
Nat Neder	63.30	63.80
Nedlloyd	344.20	338
NMB Bank	236.50	234.50
Oce Grinten	320	328
Pakhoed	121	120
Philips	38.70	38.90
Robeco	104.50	104.70
Rodamco	142.50	142.40
Rolinco	100.30	100.60
Rorento	61.50	61.50
Royal Dutch	133	133.50
Unilever	130.70	131.30
Van Ommeren	43.50	43.30
VMF Stork	32.90	32.30
VNU	93	92.30
Wessanen	79.50	80.30
Wolters/Kluwer	158	157.50

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 174.50
Previous : 174.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5710	5800
Bekaert	14950	15000
Cockerill	363	360
Cobepa	5850	5800
Delhaize	5270	5280
EBES	4800	4775
GB-Inno-BM	1286	1274
GBL	4270	4270
Gevaert	8600	8580
Hoboken	16100	16100
Intercom	3775	3750
Kredietbank	4700	4650
Petrofina	12775	12725
Royale Belge	5520	5440
Soc Gen Banque	6350	6330
Sofina	11975	11950
Solvay	12925	13000
Tractebel	9000	9000
UCB	10100	10050
Unerg	2720	2680

Current Stock Index : N.A.
Previous : 5740.30

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	210.10	211.50
Allianz Hldg	1695	1697
Altana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asko Dt. Kfhs	[illegible]	[illegible]
BASF	297.20	298.50
Bayer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay. Hypo bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay Vereinsbank	377.50	[illegible]
BBC	[illegible]	[illegible]
BHF-Bank	490.50	[illegible]
BMW	515	519.50
Commerzbank	242.50	243.50
Continental	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daimler-Benz	677	677.50
Degussa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dt. Babcock	172.70	174
Deutsche Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresdner Bank	[illegible]	321.50
Feldmuehle	341.50	342
Harpener	454	454
Henkel	511	506
Hochtief	714	716
Hoechst	303.70	304.80
Hoesch	248.50	250
Holzmann	660	640
Horten	220	225
Hussel	499.50	497
IWKA	273	270
Kali + Salz	215	221
Karstadt	428.50	431
Kaufhof	414	417
KHD	174	176
Kloeckner Werke	174.50	177.80
Krupp Stahl	213	204
Linde	775	772
Lufthansa	171	164.50
MAN	273.50	278
Mannesmann	238.50	[illegible]
Metallgesell	420	418
Muench Rueck	2080	2100
Nixdorf	297.80	301.50
PKI	717.50	718.50
Porsche	718	717.50
Preussag	253	[illegible]
PWA	284	[illegible]
RWE	247	[illegible]
Rheinmetall	472.50	[illegible]
Schering	603.50	599
SEL	304	305
Siemens	527.50	530.40
Thyssen	237.20	240.50
Varta	385	[illegible]
Veba	291	294.50
VEW	169.70	170.30
Volkswagen	349	352.50
Wella	390	393

Commerzbank Index : 1473.10
Previous : 1469.70
FAZ Index : 562.72
Previous : 561.57

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	160	155
Enso-Gutzeit	42	42
Finnish Sugar	87	85
K.O.P.	63	62.50
Kymmene	140	138
Nokia	128	125
Pohjola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockmann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wartsila	[illegible]	[illegible]

Unitas Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.90	16
Cathay Pacific	9.10	9.15
Cavendish Int'l	3.625	3.625
Cheung Kong	9.95	9.95
China Light Pwr	13.60	13.50
Dairy Farm Int'l	4.85	4.85
Hang Lung Dev	4.10	4.05
Hang Seng Bank	31.50	31.50
Henderson Land	4.25	4.20
HK Air Eng.	17.70	17.50
HK China Gas	19.50	19.40
HK Electric Hdgs	7.80	7.65
HK Land	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK Realty Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK Shang Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK Shai Hils	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK Telecomm	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK-TVB	[illegible]	[illegible]
HK Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hutch Whampoa	10.30	10.30
Hysan Dev	1.50	1.49
Jardine Math.	19.90	19.90
Jardn Strat Hdg	12.70	[illegible]
Kowloon Motor	9.30	9.35
Mandarin Orient	5.50	5.45
Miramar Hotel	9	8.90
New World Dev	13.80	14
SHK Props	13.90	13.90
Stelux	3.125	3.15
Swire Pac A	20.60	20.60
Tai Cheung Prps	5.20	5.20
Wharf Hold.	10.70	10.40
Wing On Co	7.45	7.15
Winsor Ind.	10.80	10.50
World Int'l Hdgs	4.825	4.875

Hang Seng Index : 2991.96
Previous : 2987.21

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	2050	2050
Altech	10100	10100
Anglo American	8750	8700
Barlows	3475	3450
Blyvoor	1300	1300
Buffels	5700	5700
GFSA	7150	7125
Harmony	2500	2450
Hiveld Steel	1800	1700
Kloof	3850	3825
Nedbank	825	830
Rusplat	5725	5540
SA Brews	2275	2250
St Helena	2975	2950
Sasol	1290	1275
Welkom	2350	2350
Western Deep	13700	13600

Composite Stock Index : 2557
Previous : 2543

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	21	20¾
Allied Lyons	450	450
Anglo Am Gd $	70¼	68⅞
Ass Brit Foods	331	329
Asda-MFI Gp	150	146
BAA	343	343
Barclays	444	440
Bass	917	915
B.A.T.	573	575
Beecham	620	619
Blue Circle	567	569
Boc Group	513	509
Boots	279	274
Bowater Ind.	496	497
British Aero.	564	[illegible]
Brit Airways	201	[illegible]
British Gas	177	[illegible]
BP	285	[illegible]
British Telec.	277½	[illegible]
BTR	370	[illegible]
Burmah	539	[illegible]
Cable Wireless	484	[illegible]
Cadbury Schw	345	[illegible]
Charter Cons.	485	[illegible]
Commercial U	383	[illegible]
Cons Gold Fd	13 31/64	13 7/32
Cookson Gp	288	[illegible]
Courtaulds	299	297½
Dalgety	277	[illegible]
De Beers	14⅝	14⅝
Dixons	154	157
Driefontein $	10	9⅞
Fisons	297	294
Freegold $	8⅝	8¾
Gateway	167	164½
Gen Accident	986	988
GEC	235	235
GKN	365	365
Glaxo	13 29/64	13 29/64
Grand Met	548	548
GRE	209	209
Guinness	427	427½
Gus	15⅝	15⅜
Hanson	186½	188
Hawker	658	650
ICI	11 31/32	11 61/64
Jaguar	311	317
Kingfisher	277	275
Land Sec	575	574
Legal and Gen.	321	328
Lloyds Bank	359	355
Lonrho	321	320
Lucas	618	604
Marks & Sp	161	160
Maxwell Com	210	210
Metal Box	282	281
Midland Bank	447	445
Nat.West.Bk	584	582
Pearson	722	716
P and O	646	644
Pilkington	251	244
Plessey	250	251
Prudential	186	183
Racal Elec	392	395
Randfontein $	54½	56
Rank	915	902
Reed Internat.	414	418
Reuters	682	680
Rolls-Royce	186½	183
Royal Dutch	37¼	[illegible]
RTZ	528	528
Saatchi	298	290
Sainsbury	225	224½
Sears Holding	121	121¼
Shell	389	389
STC	317	312
Std Chart Bk	535	535
Trafalgar Hse	374	384
THF	287	285
Ultramar	296	297
Unilever	532	527
Utd Biscuits	319½	320
Vickers	186	186
War Loan 3½ £	39⅜	39⅜
Wellcome Gp	479	467

F.T. 30 Index : 1786.40
Previous : 1784.58
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2082.80
Previous : 2079.20

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	1045	1048
Bco. Central	999	999
Bco. Santander	922	920
Banesto	990	985
CEPSA	487	489
Dragados	548	550
Expl. Rio Tinto	290	297
Hidroelec. Esp.	84.75	81.50
Iberduero	118	113.50
Telefonica	186.26	186

General Index : 291.25
Previous : 287.41

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4305	4271
Bastogi	474.50	[illegible]
Ciga hotels	4640	4639
CIR	5640	5600
Cred Ital	2035	2015
Eridania	5810	5800
Ferruzzi Fin.	3079	3079
Ferruzzi Agr.	2055	2045
Fiat	9409	[illegible]
Generali	42550	[illegible]
IFI	18270	18150
Italcem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italmobiliare	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mediobanca	21500	21495
Montedison	2045	2025
NBA	1777	1760
Olivetti	9390	9300
Pirelli	3390	3270
RAS	31410	31400
Rinascente	4660	4720
Saipem	2870	2852
SIP	2859	2796
SME	3880	3880
Snia	2606	2570
Standa	27055	27055
Stet	3490	3461
Toro	21380	21300

a: x100.
MIB Index : 1825
Previous : 1822

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	623	616
Air Liquide	590	[illegible]
Alsthom Atl.	556	[illegible]
Av Dassault	679	[illegible]
Bancaire	648	[illegible]
BIC	771	772
Bongrain	3145	3160
Bouygues	588	[illegible]
BSN-GD	691	[illegible]
Carrefour	3610	3565
Cerus	414	N.Q.
C.G.E.	431	[illegible]
Chargeurs	1365	1374
Club Med	556	550
Dumez	880	875
Elf-Aquitaine	454	452.50
Europe 1	710	701
Gen. Eaux	1645	1636
Hachette	333	333.50
Havas	775	771
Imetal	386	391.50
Lafarge Coppee	1532	[illegible]
Legrand	3990	[illegible]
Oreal (L')	4285	[illegible]
L.V.M.H.	3930	[illegible]
Matra	275.10	269.50
Merlin Gerin	4201	4190
Michelin	201	199.10
Moulinex	134	122.90
Occidentale	850	850
Paribas	485	484.10
Pernod-Ricard	1223	[illegible]
Perrier	1680	[illegible]
Peugeot	1755	[illegible]
Printemps (Au)	612	[illegible]
Radiotechnique	738	[illegible]
Roff. St. Louis	1282	1260
Redoute (La)	3180	3140
Roussel Uclaf	1800	[illegible]
Saint Gobain	596	[illegible]
Sanofi	795	[illegible]
Skis Rossignol	1101	1092
Societe Generale	474	[illegible]
Suez	308	308.50
Telemecanique	4540	4550
Thomson-CSF	220.50	221
Total	413.10	[illegible]
Valeo	718	700

Bourse trend index : + 0.44%
Previous : + 0.77%

Sao Paulo

April 3

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	2.48	2.40
Bradesco	0.30	1.12
Brahma	0.11	0.30
Paranapanema	0.48	4.18
Petrobras	5.84	5.84
Varig	8.30	0.31

Bovespa Index: 74397
Previous : [illegible]

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.70	5.60
City Dev.	3.96	3.84
DBS	8.85	8.85
Fraser Neave	8.75	8.65
Genting	5.70	5.70
Harrisons Plant	2	2.01
Haw Par	3.16	3.22
[illegible]	3	2.71
[illegible]	5.40	5.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1.23	1.26
[illegible]nks	4.94	4.80
OCBC	8.75	8.80
OUB	3.54	3.58
OUE	6.85	6.70
Sembawang	4.36	4.26
Shangri-la	8.55	8.55
Sime Darby	3.44	3.48
SIA	13.60	13.70
S'pore Land	10.50	10.60
S'pore Press	6.40	6.35
S. Steamship	2.75	2.73
S. Trading	3.74	3.70
UOB	5.95	5.95
United Overseas	2.05	2.06

Straits Times Ind. : 1193.25
Previous : 1187.27

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	274	270
Alfa Laval	533	533
Asea	478	478
Astra	252	252
Atlas Copco	340	344
Electrolux	340	334
Ericsson	460	465
Esselte	225	230
Handelsbanken	162	164
Pharmacia	195	195
Norsk Hydro	168	169.50
Saab-Scania	245	245
Sandvik	350	342
SCA	429	425
S-E. Banken	191	190
Skandia Int	250	250
Skanska	495	495
SKF	492	498
Stora	430	428
SwedishMatch	147	146
Volvo	476	472

Affaersvaerlden : 1137.70
Previous : 1133.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.86	4.96
BHP	7.34	7.64
Boral	3.20	3.10
Bougainville	2.62	2.52
Coles Myer	7.80	7.94
Comalco	3.38	3.42
CRA	8.14	8.28
CSR	3.97	4.01
Dunlop	4.07	4.10
Elders IXL	2.59	2.61
ICI Australia	5.90	6
Magellan	2.10	2.10
MIM	1.65	1.70
Nat Aust Bank	6.04	6.18
News Corp	11.75	11.70
N Broken Hill	2.27	2.35
Poseidon	2.50	2.58
QCT Resources	1.13	1.13
Santos	3.68	3.76
Thomas Nation	3.12	3.18
Western Mining	4.79	4.82
Westpac Banking	5.16	5.30
Woodside	2	2.10

All Ordinaries Index : 1432.80
Previous : 1451.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	735	706
Asahi Chemical	1390	[illegible]
Asahi Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Tokyo	1730	1700
Bridgestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casio	1380	[illegible]
C.Itoh	1200	[illegible]
Dai Nippon Print	2340	2290
Daiwa House	1990	1960
Daiwa Securities	2340	2330
Fanuc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	3450	3460
Fuji Photo	3570	3550
Fujitsu	1450	1440
Hitachi	1550	1540
Hitachi Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honda	1970	1960
Ito Yokado	3630	3700
Japan Air Lines	16400	16500
Kajima	2490	2490
Kansai Power	4440	4270
Kawasaki Steel	974	945
Kirin Brewery	1840	1930
Komatsu	1400	1410
Kubota	1280	1230
Kyocera	4720	4670
Matsu Elec Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matsu Elec Wks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Bank	3050	3060
Mitsubishi Kasei	1160	1190
Mitsubishi Elec	1110	1100
Mitsubishi Hvy	1180	1140
Mitsubishi Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsui and Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsukoshi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsumi	1010	1040
NEC	1750	1730
NGK Insulators	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nikko Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Kogaku	1430	1390
Nippon Oil	1700	1690
Nippon Steel	965	928
Nippon Yusen	991	975
Nissan	1590	1590
Nomura Sec	3390	3420
NTT	1530a	1520a
Olympus Optical	1180	1200
Pioneer	3300	3300
Ricoh	1200	1180
Sanyo Elec	935	950
Sharp	1330	1340
Shimazu	1340	1330
Shinetsu Chem	2230	2260
Sony	6760	6750
Sumitomo Bank	3590	3590
Sumitomo Chem	1050	1070
Sumi Marine	1330	1340
Sumitomo Metal	865	840
Taisei Corp	1930	1880
Taisho Marine	1720	1730
Takeda Chem.	2440	2550
TDK	4080	4100
Teijin	904	895
Tokyo Marine	2070	2050
Tokyo Elec Pwr	6040	6050
Toppan Printing	1980	1970
Toray Ind.	1010	1030
Toshiba	1210	1280
Toyota	2540	2550
Yamaichi Sec	1860	1830

a: x1000.
Nikkei 225 : 33312.25
Previous : 33049.87
New Index : 2482.91
Previous : 2467.52

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7870	7740
Alusuisse	932	930
Bank Leu	3175	3200
Brown Boveri	3310	3300
Ciba Geigy	3450	3440
Credit Suisse	2640	2630
Electrowatt	2925	2900
Georg Fischer	1540	1520
Hoffman R. Baby	15000	14900
Interdiscount	[illegible]	3700
Jacob Suchard	7350	7360
Jelmoli	2280	2315
Landis Gyr	1290	1320
Moevenpick	5275	5325
Nestle	7230	7250
Oerlikon-B	1210	1225
Pargesa Holding	1560	1580
Sandoz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schindler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]	438
Surveillance	4750	4775
Swissair	1050	1050
SBC	329	329
Swiss Reinsur	1615	1600
Swiss Volksbank	1685	1690
Union Bank	3350	3340
Winterthur	4230	4250
Zurich Ins	1750	1750

S.B.C. Index : 596.00
Previous : 596.10

Toronto

April 4

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
16562	Abiti Prce	$19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
2437	Agnico E	$11⅞	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
84075	Air Canada	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
36240	Alt Energy	$17	16¾	16⅞	
11250	Alta Nat	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
67150	A Barick	$25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
18300	Atco I f	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
840515	BCE Inc	$37¾	37⅛	37⅝	
9450	BCED	330	325	325	— 5
4180	BP Canada	$18	18	18	
546441	Bank N S	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
20960	BCE Mobl	$32	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
44200	Bralorne	36	36	36	+ 1
4000	Bramalea	$28⅝	28	28½	— ½
22148	BC Phone	$29¾	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
9900	Brunswk	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
159794	CAE	$12	11⅞	12	
1400	CCL B f	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
2550	Cambior	$13⅛	13	13	— ¼
4855	Campeau	$16	15⅞	16	
9931	C Nor West	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6150	C Packrs	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
77466	Cl Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅞	26	
3015	CP Forest	$45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
284823	CP Ltd	$23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
27394	CTire A f	$19⅝	19⅛	19½	
213	C Util B	$19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
12515	Canfor	$27¼	27	27	
5100	Cara	$17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
501	Celanese	$32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
108393	Cntrl Cap	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
90	CHUM	$22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
135875	Cineplex	$16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅝
1000	Comwest A	$12½	12½	12½	
34336	Corona A f	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
100	Crownx	$12	12	12	
1275	Denison A p	$5½	5¼	5½	
9100	Denison B f	$5	5	5	
2950	Derlan	$12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3400	Dicknsn A f	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
700	Dicknsn B	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
126862	Dofasco	$28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
400	Donohue	$13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
11000	Du Pont A	$25¾	25	25½	— ¼
10300	Dylex A f	$11	10⅞	11	— ¼
3380	Emco	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
5180	Equty Svr A	440	435	435	
600	FCA Intl	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9398	FPI Ltd	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
224083	Fcnbrdge	$29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
2550	Fed Ind A	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
1800	Fed Pion	$13	13	13	— ⅛
150	Fiat CCan A	$19	19	19	
44900	Fist C Inv	$21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
500	Gendis A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
900	Gibraltar	$10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
1200	Goldcorp f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
1933	Hayes D	$14	14	14	
21173	Hees Intl	$31	30⅝	30⅝	
36942	Hemlo Gld	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
200	Hollinger	$14	14	14	
2102	H Bay Co	$24½	24½	24½	
36733	Imasco L	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ½
4700	Inland Gas	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10770	Intl Thom	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
1350	Interhome	$45½	45⅛	45½	+ ¼
15285	Ipsco	$19⅝	19½	19½	
2050	Ivaco A f	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
12347	Jannock	$19	18⅞	18⅞	
180	Kerr Add	$20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
15272	Labatt	$22⅝	22½	22½	
8680	Loblaw Co	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11345	Lumonics	$7½	7⅜	7½	
16780	Magna A f	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
300	MDS H A	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
277100	Mclan H X	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3621	Maritime f	$16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
653	Mark Res	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1108	Minnova	$22	22	22	— ¼
12909	Molson A f	$32⅝	32½	32⅝	
4077	N-W Gr	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
61300	Noranda F.	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
108391	Noranda f	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
10450	Norcen	$22⅛	22	22⅛	
153083	Nova Cor f	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
208	Nowsco W	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1200	Onex C f	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
1900	Oshawa A f	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
21402	PWA Corp	$15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
200	Pamour	$7½	7½	7½	
18500	PanCan P	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
435022	Placer Dm	$15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
43600	Poco Pete	$7½	7	7	
1500	Que Sturg a	230	225	230	+ 10
3000	Rayrock f	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
208982	Redpath	$20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
76704	Renisanc	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
470	Rogers A	$113	112½	113	+ ¼
28481	Rogers B f	$9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
488	Roman	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
59471	Royal Bnk	$39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
21528	RyTrco A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9179	Sceptre R	420	405	410	— 10
2820	Scotts f	$15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
3325	Sears Can	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
40066	SHL Systm	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ½
31858	Shell Can	$47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
15426	Sherritt	$14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
19350	Southam	$31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
1314	Spar Aero f	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
73085	Stelco A	$23⅜	22	23⅜	+ ⅛
9175	TCC Bev	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
860	Teck Cor A	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
53828	Teck B f	$18⅝	18½	18½	
4100	Tex Can	$40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
5700	Thom N A	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
102964	Tor Dm Bk	$37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
29100	Torstar B f	$31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
1760	Trns Mt	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
64163	TrnAlta U	$13⅝	13⅜	13½	
62130	TrCan PL	$16	15⅞	16	
14531	Trimac	360	360	360	— 5
17850	Trilon A	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
220	Trizec A f	$35½	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
29600	Turbo	58	57	58	+ 2
4220	Unicorp A f	$7⅝	7½	7½	
200	Un Carbid	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
2200	U Entrprise	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
4900	U Keno	380	370	370	— 35
5680	Wrdair A f	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
20500	Wrdair B	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
6392	Westmin	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7935	Weston	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
39	Woodwd A	$5	5	5	— ⅛

Total sales 18,444,434 shares.

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,552.68	3,542.30

Montreal

April 4

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
36148	Bank Mont	$28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
200	BombrdrA	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
25330	BombrdrB	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
436	CB Pak	$20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
33285	Cascades	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4220	DomTxtA	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
1970	Memotec	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7700	MntTrst	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
126025	NatBk Cda	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10884	Noverco	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
24600	Power Corp	$15⅛	14⅞	15	
23332	Provigo	$10⅛	10	10	
153400	SteinbrgA	$39⅛	39	39	
13460	Videotron	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛

Total Sales 5,134,018 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,563.06	1,560.87

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
DOONESBURY
DAILY IN THE IHT

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Tuesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SPORTS

A Timeless One-Day Victory

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

L'Equipe

Dirk Demol: life has been good.

ST. NIKLAAS, Belgium — Dirk Demol still feels like Cinderella at the ball even though he understands that his time is running out. When the glass coach turns back into a pumpkin, he will not make a fuss. "No regrets," Demol says. "It's been a wonderful year, wonderful."

He peppers his speech with words like "wonderful," "great," "happy" and "glad." Life has been good to Demol, a man who makes

CYCLING'S CLASSICS

few demands on it, since last April when he unexpectedly won the celebrated Paris-Roubaix bicycle race.

That was one of the biggest upsets in the recent history of the sport: A rider who had won only a handful of local races in Belgium finishing first in the greatest of all classics, or prestigious one-day races. To the list of such champions as Eddy Merckx, Bernard Hinault, Francesco Moser, Fausto Coppi and Sean Kelly was added Dirk Demol, who vaulted from *domestique,* the rider who relays instructions from the team car or distributes water bottles and raincoats, to celebrity. "Everybody knows me now," he says happily.

The victory finished the days when he met ends by contesting every bonus sprint for the extra $10 or $20 or looked forward to the occasional triumph because the president of his fan club would reward Demol with 1,000 Belgian francs ($25) and a free meal. Immediately after Paris-Roubaix, his salary of about $12,000 a year was nearly doubled by the ADR team based in Belgium.

From a ranking of 461st among the world's top 600 racers, he leaped to 70th, a number that became financially valuable as teams moved to the new World Cup system based on rider standings. When the Lotto team lured him away from ADR last winter, his salary soared again.

"I'm living a dream," Demol said shortly after the 1988 race. "When I got home after a team banquet and a reception by my fan club, I watched the race again on a videocassette recorder just to make sure that it really was me who won."

The yearlong dream is nearly over. The long and grinding Paris-Roubaix race, 265 kilometers (165 miles) including 56.5 kilometers of brutal cobblestones, will be run again Sunday, and Demol's chances of another victory are regarded as, at best, minimal.

Three factors are working against him, Demol admits.

One is that he has suffered for nearly two months with tendinitis in his left foot. He did not even start last Sunday in the Tour of Flanders, the classic that passed not far from his modest home between Hulste and Harelbeke.

"We're hoping that he will be ready for Paris-Roubaix, but we're worried about his condition," said the Lotto manager, Jean-Luc Vandenbroucke, before the Tour of Flanders set off in St. Niklaas.

Another factor is that Demol will be taken seriously this time and will not again be allowed to join an early breakaway without a few favorites on his wheel.

Finally, and most harshly, riders of Demol's limited ability do not often win two classics in their careers.

"No matter," Demol replies. "I will win two classics if possible but, if not, I find it great that I won one. So many riders never win even one."

The 29-year-old Belgian ranked high among that great majority until last year. Demol began racing as a professional in 1982 and registered victories only in kermesses, as minor one-day races around and around a circuit are called in Belgium and the Netherlands. In semiclassics, as slightly more important races are called, he sometimes finished in the leading group; in classics, he was never close.

Overall his record was bleak. In 1982 he won a kermesse at Herne, in 1983 at Wielsbeke and Courtrai, in 1984 at Courtrai and Izegem. In 1985 he won not at all and became so discouraged that he considered quitting. "But that would have meant going back to the carpet factory where I started working at 14. The pay was the same as I made as a rider, so I finally decided to keep riding."

In 1986 he won a kermesse at Rummen and in 1987 at both Grammont and Desselgem. Last year he had just a second place at the kermesse in Wellegem until the Paris-Roubaix race. Although his results tailed off afterward, Demol still brims with assurance.

"Before Paris-Roubaix, I always thought 'I can't win,'" Demol said. "I'd go to a race and see some of the riders and I'd say, '*He's* here and *he's* here, no way I can beat them.' I never thought of winning. In my mind, it wasn't possible."

"My kind of races were semiclassics and all I hoped for was to finish in the first 15. Now I know I can win."

"And even if I don't win anything important again, I'm happy. The victory in Paris-Roubaix, it's for all my life."

Angry Cup Response From New Zealand

The Associated Press

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Michael Fay, chairman of the New Zealand yachting syndicate, reacted angrily Tuesday to a San Diego Yacht Club decision to appeal the disqualification of the U.S. catamaran from the 1988 America's Cup.

"The world will condemn San Diego for being poor sports and now bad losers," Fay said.

A New York judge last week ruled that last September's race between the catamaran and Fay's monohull was a "gross mismatch" and ordered the Cup forfeited to New Zealand.

"The world at large has applauded the correctness of Judge Ciparick's ruling and is keen to get on with the next America's Cup," Fay said. "San Diego had the opportunity to redeem itself but they have rejected it, hiding financial interests behind claims of acting for the good of the cup."

Fay said he did not expect the appeal to delay a plan to hold a regatta in Auckland in 1991.

Agence France-Presse

EYES ON A VICTORY — Chen Jing, above, and Li Huifen both came from behind on Monday to lead China to the world table tennis women's team title for the eighth time in a row with a 3-0 victory over South Korea in Dortmund, West Germany. On Tuesday, the South Korean men's team defeated the Soviet team for the bronze medal. Sweden was to play China for the gold.

Stanley Cup Playoffs Pointing To Calgary-Montreal Face-Off

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Calgary Flames, who have never won the Stanley Cup, and the 23-time champions Montreal Canadiens are favored to face each other in the National Hockey League championship series next month.

Barring an upset of the two teams with the best records in the regular 80-game NHL season, the playoffs, which are to start Wednesday, will climax with a repeat of the 1986 final in which the Canadiens beat the Flames.

Calgary's 4-2 victory over the Edmonton Oilers on Sunday gave them a league-leading 117 points for the season — two more than Montreal. The Flames lost only 17 games all season and should dominate in the best-of-seven first round playoff series against the Vancouver Canucks.

Calgary also will go into the record books this season for being the first league team to include a Soviet player officially sanctioned by Moscow to play in North America. The arrival of forward Sergei Priakin, a veteran of the Soviet national team, can only bolster Calgary's awesome power.

Montreal, which has a rich tradition of fluid, high-scoring hockey, clinched a playoff berth with an outstanding defensive performance this year. The team's brash young goaltender, Patrick Roy, ended the season without losing a single game of the 29 he started at home.

The Canadiens open the playoffs against the Hartford Whalers and should have little difficulty in advancing to play the winner of the series between the Buffalo Sabres and the Boston Bruins, who lost last year's final.

The Edmonton Oilers, who are the defending champions, finished third in their division behind the Flames and the Los Angeles Kings, now led by a former Edmonton star, Wayne Gretzky, who is considered to be the best player in the world.

Gretzky, who helped the Kings become the top offensive team in the league this year, will take on his former teammates in the opening round. The winners can expect to face Calgary in the next round.

Despite the Kings' high-scoring performance, Gretzky, who holds almost every scoring record in the NHL, did not win the regular season individual scoring title.

That honor went to Mario Lemieux of the Pittsburgh Penguins, who scored 85 goals and added 114 assists to lead his team to the playoffs for the first time since 1982.

On Wednesday, they were to face the New York Rangers, who had a roller-coaster season, leading the Patrick Division for half the year, then slumping badly in the last 20 games to finish third.

The winner will play either the Washington Capitals or the Philadelphia Flyers.

In the fourth NHL division, the Detroit Red Wings, led by Steve Yzerman, a rising star, should have an easy passage to the semifinals against the Chicago Blackhawks.

They would then play the winners of the series between the St. Louis Blues and the Minnesota North Stars.

Orioles Win, 5-4, In the 11th to Spoil Opener for Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Rookie Craig Worthington singled home Mickey Tettleton from third base with one out in the 11th inning to give the Baltimore Orioles a 5-4 Opening Day victory Monday over the Boston Red Sox.

The hit prevented the Orioles from starting the season as they did last year — with 21 straight losses.

Baltimore set a major-league record for consecutive losses to start

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the season and an American League record for consecutive losses in 1988 before finally winning on April 29.

The team finished with the worst record in the major leagues, with 54 victories and 107 losses, 34½ games behind the Red Sox, the AL East champions.

"We can put last year's streak and last year's season behind us," said shortstop Cal Ripken Jr., who hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning to help the Orioles rally from a 3-1 deficit. "It's forgotten as far as I'm concerned."

"It's great to get an Opening Day win because there's such a buildup, especially winning the way we did, coming from behind," he added. "There's a lot of good signs."

With one out in the 11th, Tettleton drew a walk from losing pitcher Bob Stanley and advanced to third on Randy Milligan's single to right — Milligan's second hit after entering as a pinch hitter in the ninth.

Mike Smithson, Boston's fifth pitcher, replaced Stanley after Milligan's hit and Boston went to a five-man, drawn-in infield.

"I pitched him inside, hoping for a ground ball," said Smithson, who added that he was unaware he had five infielders behind him. "He got it in off his hands and fought it off."

Worthington floated a single past Ellis Burks in left-center field.

With runners also on first and third in the ninth and a chance to win the game, Worthington grounded out.

"I hit a sinker," he said. "I was jittery. I'm just glad I had the opportunity to do it in the clutch."

Brian Holton, making his first appearance as an Oriole after coming over from the Los Angeles Dodgers, pitched 4⅔ scoreless innings for the victory. Holton has produced 22 consecutive scoreless innings.

Roger Clemens, who started for Boston, went seven innings, gave up seven hits and four earned runs. He was removed after facing one batter in the eighth.

Boston tied the game, 4-4, in the seventh when Jody Reed's single up the middle scored Nick Esasky, who started the inning with a double, and chased Dave Schmidt.

Cleveland 2, Milwaukee 1: In Cleveland, Oddibe McDowell doubled in two runs in his first game for the Indians and Greg Swindell allowed five hits in 8⅓ innings.

Swindell struck out six and walked none, while Doug Jones finished for a save. Don August took the loss.

Oakland 3, Seattle 2: In Oakland, California, Mark McGwire drove in all of the Athletics runs with a two-run homer and sacrifice fly and Dave Stewart won his eighth straight over the Mariners.

McGwire drove in a run with a fly ball in the first inning and his homer made it 3-0 in the third.

The Mariners got RBI singles from Edgar Martinez in the fifth inning and Darnell Coles in the sixth.

New York Mets 8, St. Louis 4: In a National League game in New York, Howard Johnson hit a homer and drove in three runs as the Mets won their 11th straight home opener.

Johnson hit a two-run single during a four-run third inning that made it 6-3 against Joe Magrane. His home run came off Todd Worrell in the eight inning.

Darryl Strawberry had three hits and two runs batted in for the Mets and Dwight Gooden pitched seven-plus innings for the victory.

San Francisco 5, San Diego 3: In San Diego, Kevin Mitchell drove in a total of four runs, including a two-run homer in the first inning, and put the Giants ahead for good on a two-run single in the seventh. *(UPI, AP)*

BOOKS

PLAYING DOCTOR:
Television, Storytelling, and Medical Power

By Joseph Turow. Illustrated. 315 pages. $24.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Caryn James

THE fair-haired Richard Chamberlain as Dr. Kildare and the muscular Vince Edwards as Ben Casey race down hospital corridors. Now and then they pause to deliver a baby or perform brain surgery, but they are always heading toward more important lessons. At the sides of their mentors — Raymond Massey, as the kindly Dr. Gillespie and Sam Jaffe as the sputtering Dr. Zorba — they will learn how to turn toward a television camera, glower and deliver an inspirational monologue about the Hippocratic oath.

Meanwhile, these young doctors suffer emotionally. Like the Cartwright brothers on "Bonanza," they are destined to love women who die tragically as the show ends. The stars are left grieving but eligible, the better to sell Ben Casey wristwatches and Dr. Kildare lunch boxes.

As Joseph Turow demonstrates in "Playing Doctor," in the early 1960s "Dr. Kildare" and "Ben Casey" established a formula. Every week a pair of doctors, one young and one old, would defy an officious hospital administrator and take extraordinary measures to save a life, putting science at the service of human sympathy.

"Playing Doctor" works best as a shrewd survey of how this formula took hold — how dramatic license, production budgets, ratings and time slots combined to create the glorified image of the prime-time physician.

Turow has an even more ambitious goal, however. He attempts to show how organized medicine, particularly through the American Medical Association, actively promoted television images "that hyped high-tech, specialty-oriented, high-cost care."

Turow's argument is plausible; but relying on anecdotes from producers and writers, he does not have enough solid evidence to build a case for direct influence.

Organized medicine was promoting its heroic image as early as 1954, when the Los Angeles County Medical Association allowed "Medic" to film in hospitals — saving the cost of building sets — in exchange for approval of the script. Soon the AMA was lending its seal of approval to shows like "Dr. Kildare" and "Ben Casey." Though officially these groups controlled only the shows' medical accuracy, their influence extended to the way doctors were portrayed. Physicians' cars should not be too fancy. Doctors should not stop at a bar after a hard day at the hospital, and they definitely should not be charged with malpractice.

But as Turow points out, arm-twisting was rarely necessary. In those days of spectacular scientific advances, like the discovery of the polio vaccine, television reflected the doctor-hero's status in a world that seemed to offer unlimited medical resources.

By the 1970s, television and reality had grown farther apart. Even shows that ostensibly took on larger issues like abortion, drug use and veneral disease did so gingerly. Shows like "Medical Center," whose university setting provided plenty of younger characters, always ended the hour by reinforcing traditional values.

The key to high ratings, Turow points out, was to "evade painful realities of social change while pretending to face up to them." Turow's analysis is sharp, but when did television ever face up to painful social change every week?

Caryn James is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Wk	Weeks on List
1	THE SATANIC VERSES, by Salman Rushdie	1	5
2	STAR, by Danielle Steel	2	6
3	A PRAYER FOR OWEN MEANY, by John Irving	6	2
4	THE EDGE, by Dick Francis	3	6
5	BILLY BATHGATE, by E.L. Doctorow	4	5
6	THE LONG DARK TEA-TIME OF THE SOUL, by Douglas Adams	7	4
7	CAT'S EYE, by Margaret Atwood	5	7
8	THE FORTUNE, by Michael Korda	9	6
9	THE SANDS OF TIME, by Sidney Sheldon	10	20
10	MIDNIGHT, by Dean R. Koontz	8	10
11	THE CARDINAL OF THE KREMLIN, by Tom Clancy	11	35
12	BLACK SAND, by William J. Caunitz	15	3
13	MORNING GLORY, by LaVryle Spencer	13	2
14	RAINBOW IN THE MIST, by Phyllis A. Whitney		1
15	RIVALS, by Janet Dailey	14	11

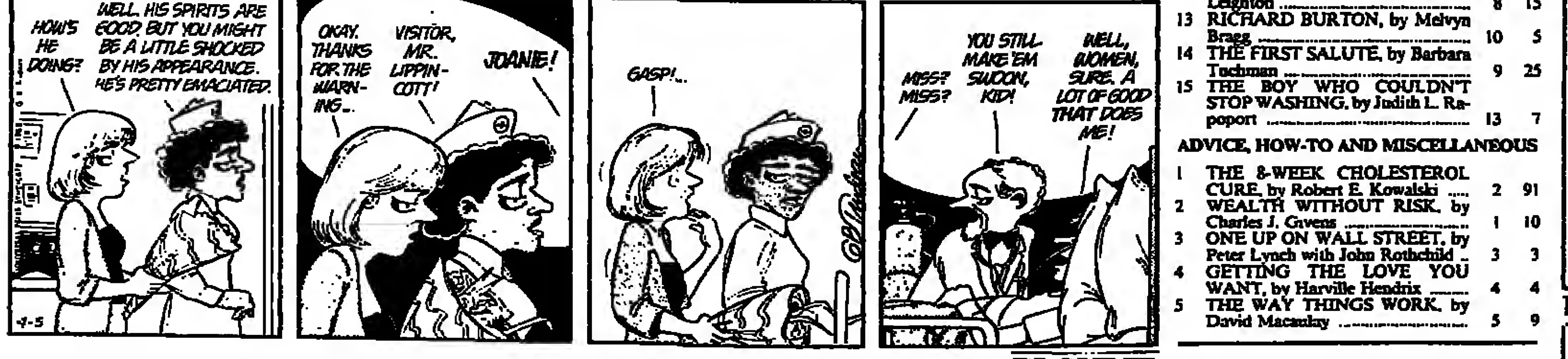
NONFICTION

1	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	1	22
2	BLIND FAITH, by Joe McGinniss	2	10
3	THE BLOODING, by Joseph Wambaugh	3	7
4	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking	4	50
5	GRACIE, by George Burns	6	20
6	INNUMERACY, by John Allen Paulos	5	6
7	LEGENDS, LIES, AND CHERISHED MYTHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Richard Shenkman	7	9
8	"FUNNY, YOU DON'T LOOK LIKE A GRANDMOTHER," by Lois Wyse	12	3
9	SECOND CHANCES, by Judith S. Wallerstein and Sandra Blakeslee		2
10	INTELLECTUALS, by Paul Johnson		1
11	THE LAST LION, by William Manchester	11	24
12	"WHAT DO YOU CARE WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK?" by Richard P. Feynman with Ralph Leighton	8	15
13	RICHARD BURTON, by Melvyn Bragg	10	5
14	THE FIRST SALUTE, by Barbara Tuchman	9	25
15	THE BOY WHO COULDN'T STOP WASHING, by Judith L. Rapoport	13	7

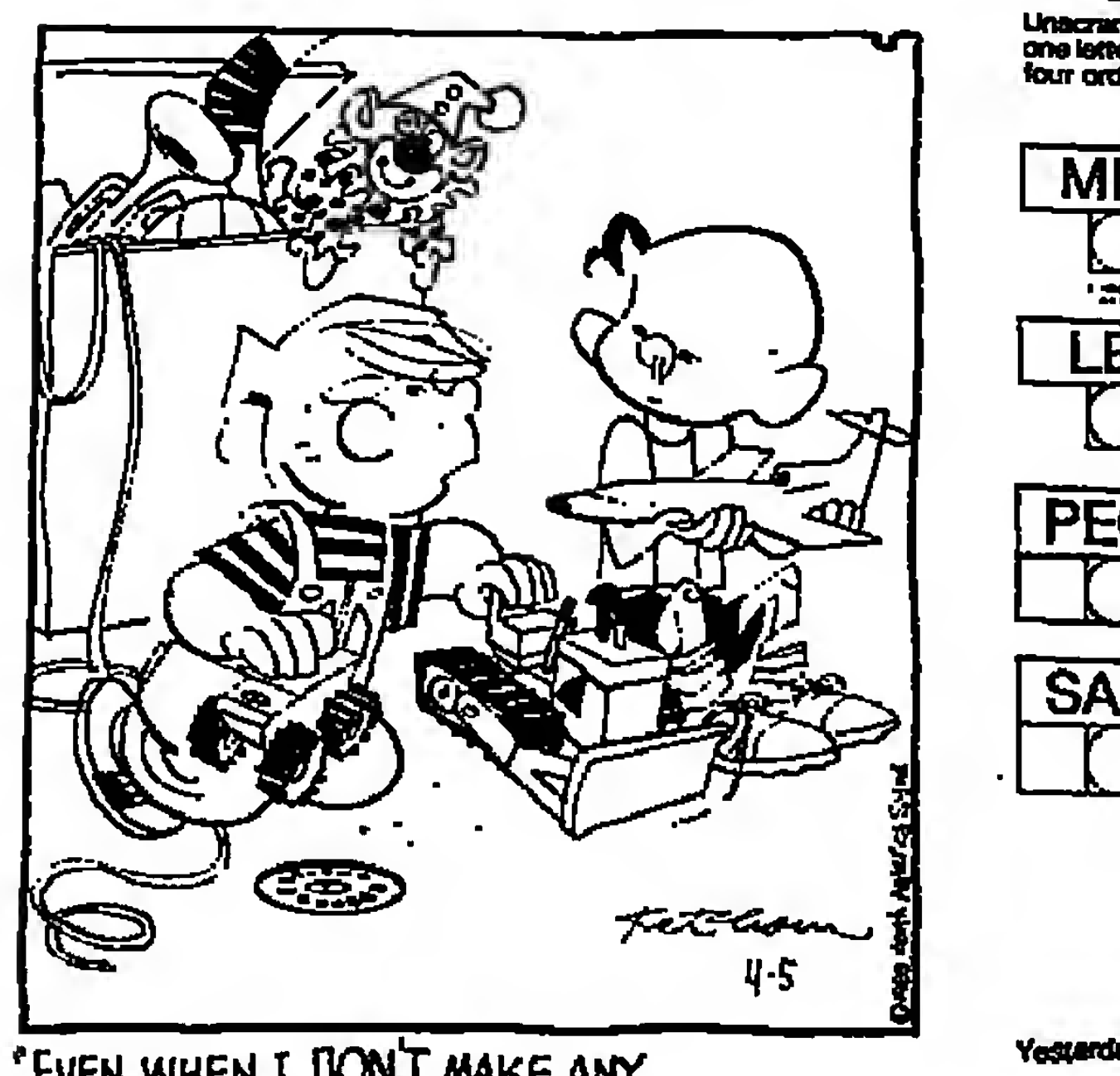
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski	2	91
2	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1	10
3	ONE UP ON WALL STREET, by Peter Lynch with John Rothchild	3	3
4	GETTING THE LOVE YOU WANT, by Harville Hendrix	4	4
5	THE WAY THINGS WORK, by David Macaulay	5	9

DOONESBURY


HOW'S HE DOING?
WELL, HIS SPIRITS ARE GOOD, BUT YOU MIGHT BE A LITTLE SHOCKED BY HIS APPEARANCE. HE'S PRETTY EMACIATED.
4-5
OKAY. THANKS FOR THE WARNING..
VISITOR, MR. LIPPINCOTT!
JOANIE!
GASP!..
MISS? MISS?
YOU STILL MAKE 'EM SWOON, KID!
WELL, WOMEN, SURE. A LOT OF GOOD THAT DOES ME!

DENNIS THE MENACE



"EVEN WHEN I DON'T MAKE ANY NOISE, MY MOM HEARS ME."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

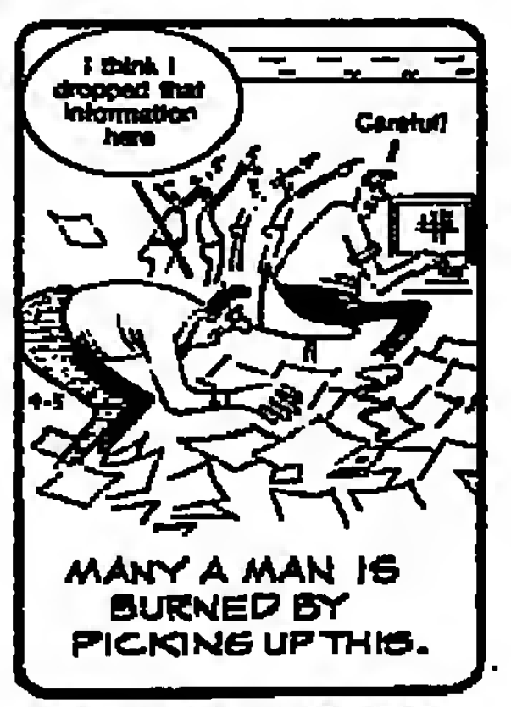
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

METHY

LEMIP

PECTOK

SAHDIR


I think I dropped that information here
Careful!
4-5

MANY A MAN IS BURNED BY PICKING UP THIS.

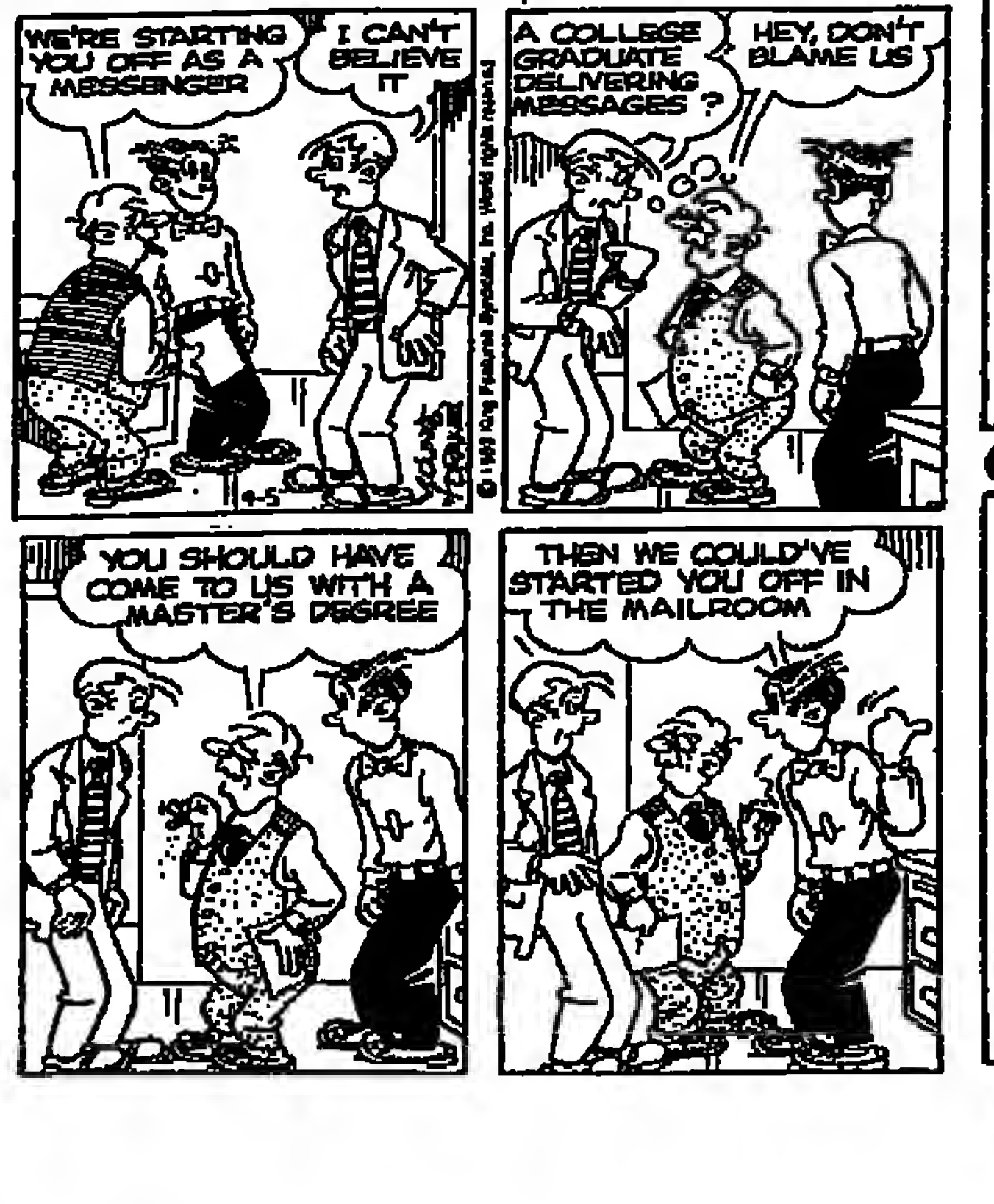
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

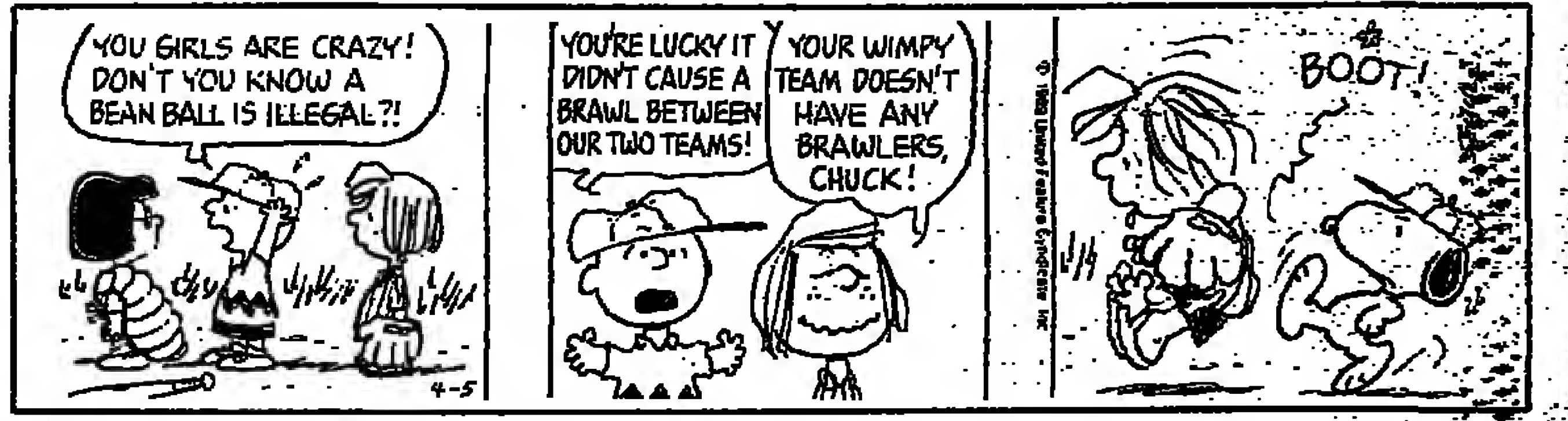
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SKULK LURID FAIRLY GENDER
Answer: What she called him when he went back on his promise to buy her a mink—A FINK

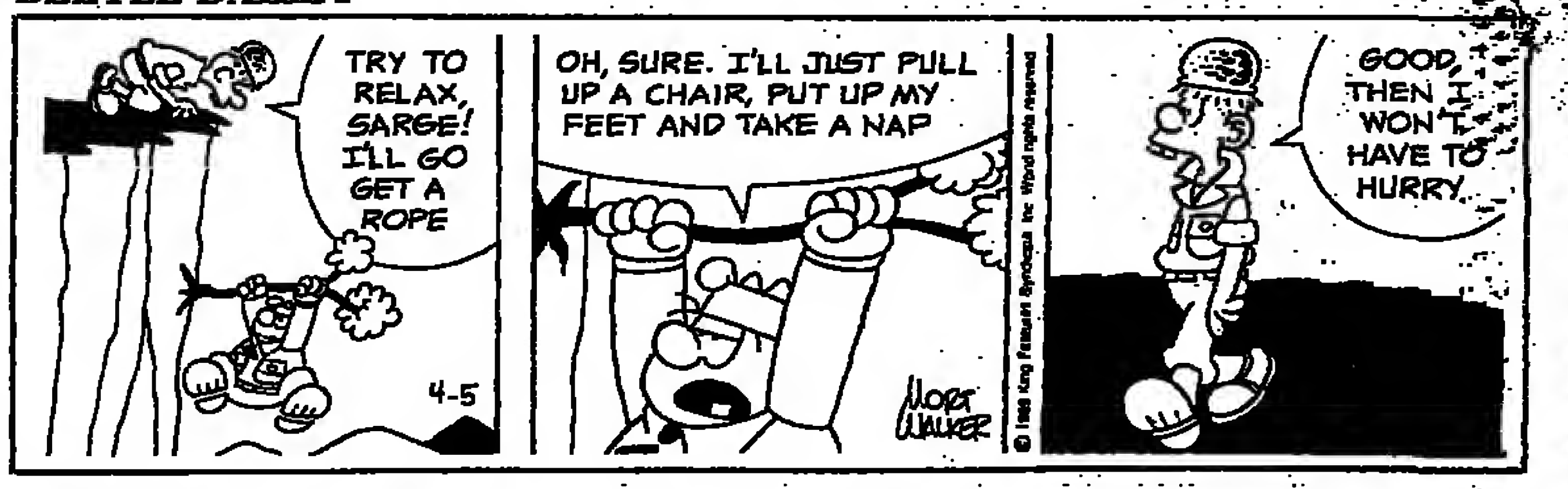
BLONDIE


WE'RE STARTING YOU OFF AS A MESSENGER
I CAN'T BELIEVE IT
A COLLEGE GRADUATE DELIVERING MESSAGES?
HEY, DON'T BLAME US
YOU SHOULD HAVE COME TO US WITH A MASTER'S DEGREE
THEN WE COULD'VE STARTED YOU OFF IN THE MAILROOM

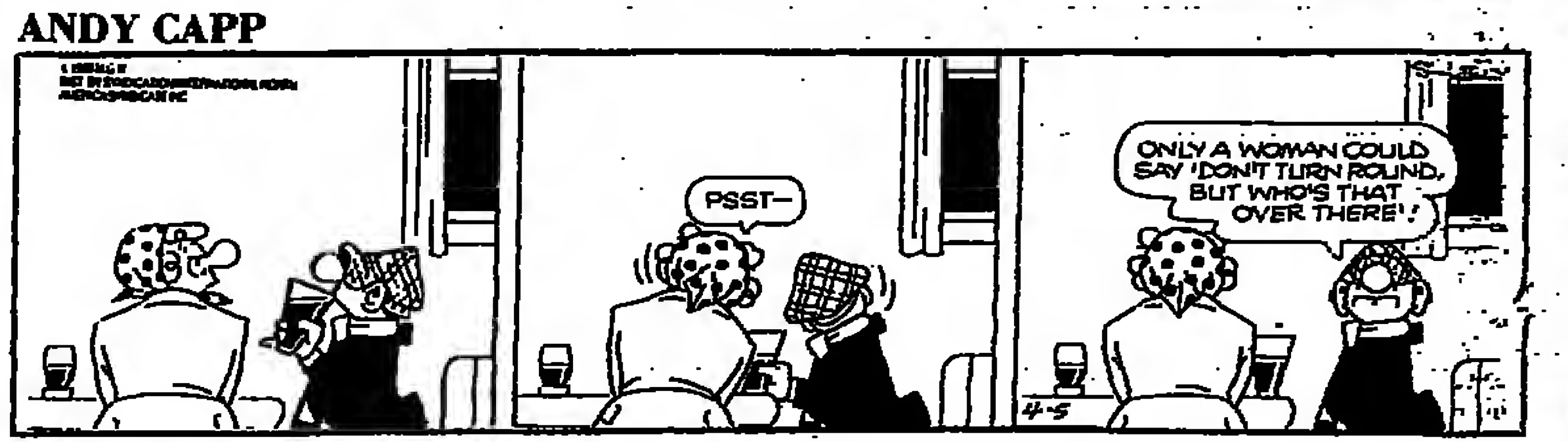
PEANUTS


YOU GIRLS ARE CRAZY! DON'T YOU KNOW A BEAN BALL IS ILLEGAL?!
4-5
YOU'RE LUCKY IT DIDN'T CAUSE A BRAWL BETWEEN OUR TWO TEAMS!
YOUR WIMPY TEAM DOESN'T HAVE ANY BRAWLERS, CHUCK!
BOOT!

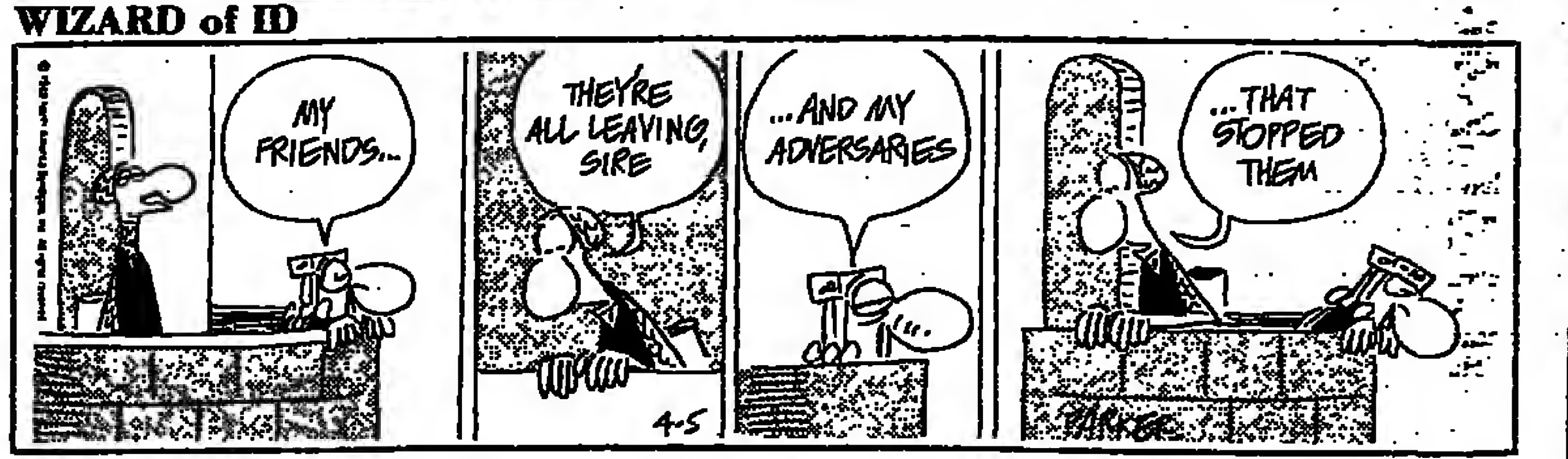
BEETLE BAILEY


TRY TO RELAX, SARGE! I'LL GO GET A ROPE
4-5
OH, SURE. I'LL JUST PULL UP A CHAIR, PUT UP MY FEET AND TAKE A NAP
MORT WALKER
GOOD, THEN I WON'T HAVE TO HURRY.

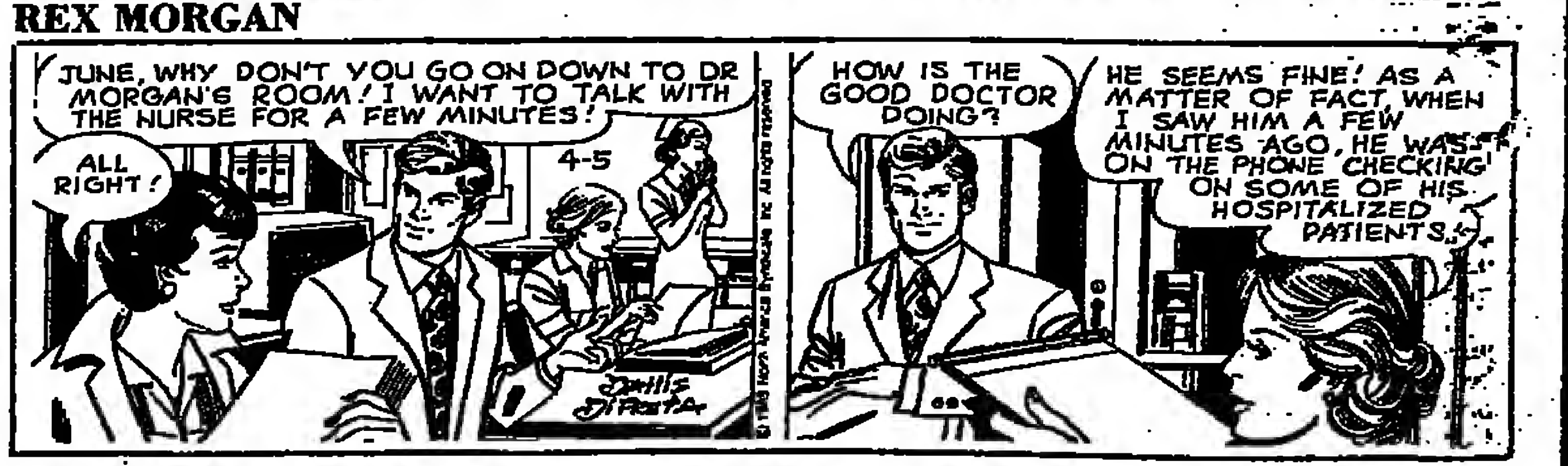
ANDY CAPP


PSST—
ONLY A WOMAN COULD SAY 'DON'T TURN ROUND, BUT WHO'S THAT OVER THERE'!
4-5

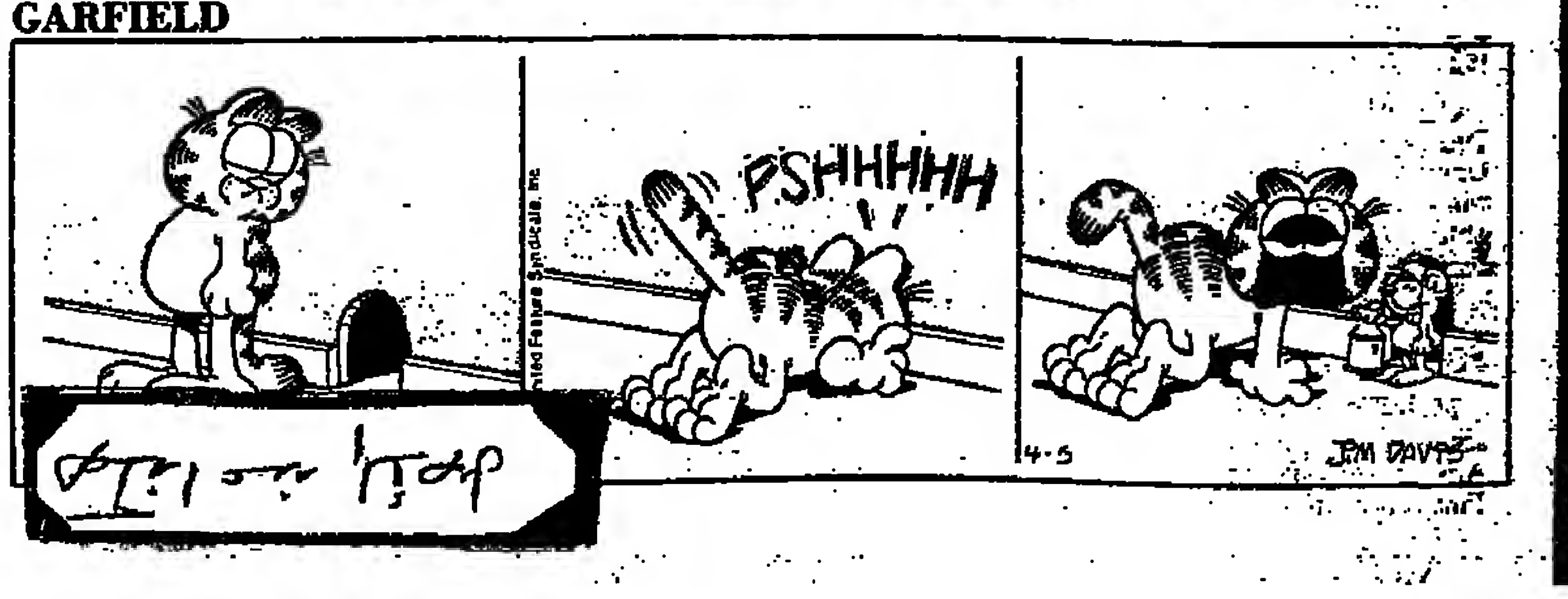
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN


JUNE, WHY DON'T YOU GO ON DOWN TO DR MORGAN'S ROOM! I WANT TO TALK WITH THE NURSE FOR A FEW MINUTES!
ALL RIGHT!
4-5
HOW IS THE GOOD DOCTOR DOING?
HE SEEMS FINE! AS A MATTER OF FACT, WHEN I SAW HIM A FEW MINUTES AGO, HE WAS ON THE PHONE CHECKING ON SOME OF HIS HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS!

GARFIELD



SPORTS

Bad Blood, Big Money For Cruyff and Lineker At Soccer's Pinnacle

International Herald Tribune

ROB HUGHES

BARCELONA — How complex our supposedly simple global soccer game becomes.

Gary Lineker and Johan Cruyff are two gods of the sport brought together in a foreign land to do what footballers are created for: win matches.

Their relationship should be a joy. Cruyff, a recently retired maestro performer, is paid £500,000 ($800,000) annually to coach and to coordinate Barcelona's team.

Last summer he was given spending money of £12 million to buy players of his choice. Lineker was one of three men retained from last year.

Cruyff had reason to believe that Lineker, a proven marksman, was about to peak. He had just turned 28, a time when when fitness and experience gel, and was surrounded by new talents.

He had a habit of rising to the big ocassion — five goals in three matches against Real Madrid, for example. And he expected to improve under Cruyff, a Dutchman whom Lineker once idolized.

Nine months later, expectations are stillborn. Lineker was left out of last Saturday's match against Real Madrid and cut a forlorn, track-suited figure on the substitute's bench trying but failing to catch his coach's eye.

Cruyff stood erect in front of the bench, the unbearable tension making it impossible for him to sit down. At such times — the immeasurable pleasure of his playing days replaced by a skeletally thin, chain-smoking worrier — you wonder if half a million a year is worth the price.

But Cruyff, whose mother once cleaned the steps at his first club, Ajax Amsterdam, is a more caring individual than most people, including Lineker, are allowed to see.

It hurts to witness the impasse between two people I have known closely — two men of the same generation, the same purpose and similar lifestyles. Neither, thank goodness, are they doing the modern thing of rushing into print to profit by stories that can only exacerbate a situation or ruin one or both of their careers.

Journalist or not, there are things I know of the pain on both sides that I will not print. Duty to inform has to be tempered with responsibility.

Last Saturday, however, Cruyff and Lineker were on public view a few feet apart but completely estranged. It was the most important night of Spain's league season — the night Catalonia sought to overthrow Real Madrid.

The atmosphere was compelling. Despite live television, the 120,000 seats in the Nou Camp stadium had been sold out for weeks. Every man, woman and child willed Barcelona to win.

The euphoria evaporated as the match ended scoreless for only the fourth time in 60 years. And Real Madrid became virtually crowned champion yet again.

The crowd was angry and emotional. Some vented their frustration by bombarding Madrid goalkeeper Francisco Buyo with firecrackers, bottles, cans, and a lump of concrete the size of Mike Tyson's fist.

Buyo remained defiant, helped considerably by Barcelona's profligacy on five clear scoring chances.

"Lin-eker! Lin-eker!" bayed the crowd.

Lineker couldn't respond; Cruyff wouldn't. The player was demoted to No. 16, the lowest of the substitutes. The only explanation Cruyff offered publicly was that Real came with five defenders, not a situation in which Lineker might flourish.

Cruyff stated that he had, as coach, to try some other way to score. It represents a devastating lack of confidence in Lineker.

Additionally, Cruyff has bought again. He paid $375,000 for the Paraguyan World Cup striker Romerito, a player whose experience extends from the New York Cosmos to Fluminense of Brazil.

Romerito missed three of Saturday's chances. But his mobility, his clearer understanding of the pattern Cruyff sets, helped set up those opportunities.

Lineker might have scored them — had he made the same openings. By Tuesday, too late for the championship, Cruyff offered Lineker possibly a last reprieve, a place in the team to play Sredets Sofia in the Cup Winners Cup semifinal first leg at Nou Camp.

Reuters

Gary Lineker: on the bench.

"If Gary scores three goals, I will have to play him in the next game," reasoned Cruyff.

Three was asking too much. But Lineker rescued Barcelona from a goal down by scoring once and by creating two more goals out of courage and unselfishness. His spirit prevailed, and Barcelona won, 4-2.

He loves the city, and for three years the city has embraced him. He agrees he took months to regain his form after hepatitis last summer, and when he returned Cruyff had set the pattern without him.

The crux lies with Cruyff, great improviser as a player but a team-builder of fixed ideals. He believes the strength of Dutch play is about positional sense, about the interchanging of roles.

That is alien to Lineker, whose English roots have simplicity as law; and Lineker's anticipation and instinct would never be tampered with in England.

So despite the fact that Lineker has proved his goal-scoring in Spain (under an English coach, Terry Venables), the ultimate situation is this:

Cruyff is the boss unless or until Josep Lluis Nuñez, the Barcelona president, rules otherwise. Cruyff builds not around natural habits but by persuading individuals to blend into tactical teamwork.

Fiorentina of Italy is making noises in the transfer market that suggest Lineker may soon have a new club, a new challenge, a new environment.

Meanwhile, he laments that he never before had a boss who lacked confidence in him. And meanwhile Marco Van Basten, who has replaced Lineker as Europe's most wanted striker, once said of working under Cruyff:

"He is too demanding for ordinary mortals, too much of a perfectionist."

Van Basten, the forward Cruyff would give any player and any amount to re-sign, has since added that Cruyff's tough ways added 20 percent to his effectiveness.

But Van Basten is not for sale. Silvio Berlusconi, owns him. Indeed, Berlusconi's AC Milan has the Dutch backbone of defender Frank Rijkaard, creator Ruud Gullit and striker Van Basten.

And to complete the circle, Milan plays Real Madrid in the European Champions Cup semifinal in Madrid on Wednesday.

This colossal match is a meeting a month too soon of teams that should have played the final. No matter: We have it in the semifinal, and the world will tune in to satellite TV wherever soccer is loved.

That is another story. The one now running is Cruyff and Lineker, and even that had a touch of humor on Monday.

After the practice session I noticed a pink carnation on the passenger seat of Lineker's car. "Johan Cruyff put it there," quipped the player. "He's always like that on Monday mornings."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

SIDELINES

NFL to Allow Sanders Into Draft

NEW YORK (AP) — Heisman Trophy winner Barry Sanders was granted admission to the National Football League draft Tuesday, just three days after the Oklahoma State junior running back asked for a special exemption to turn pro.

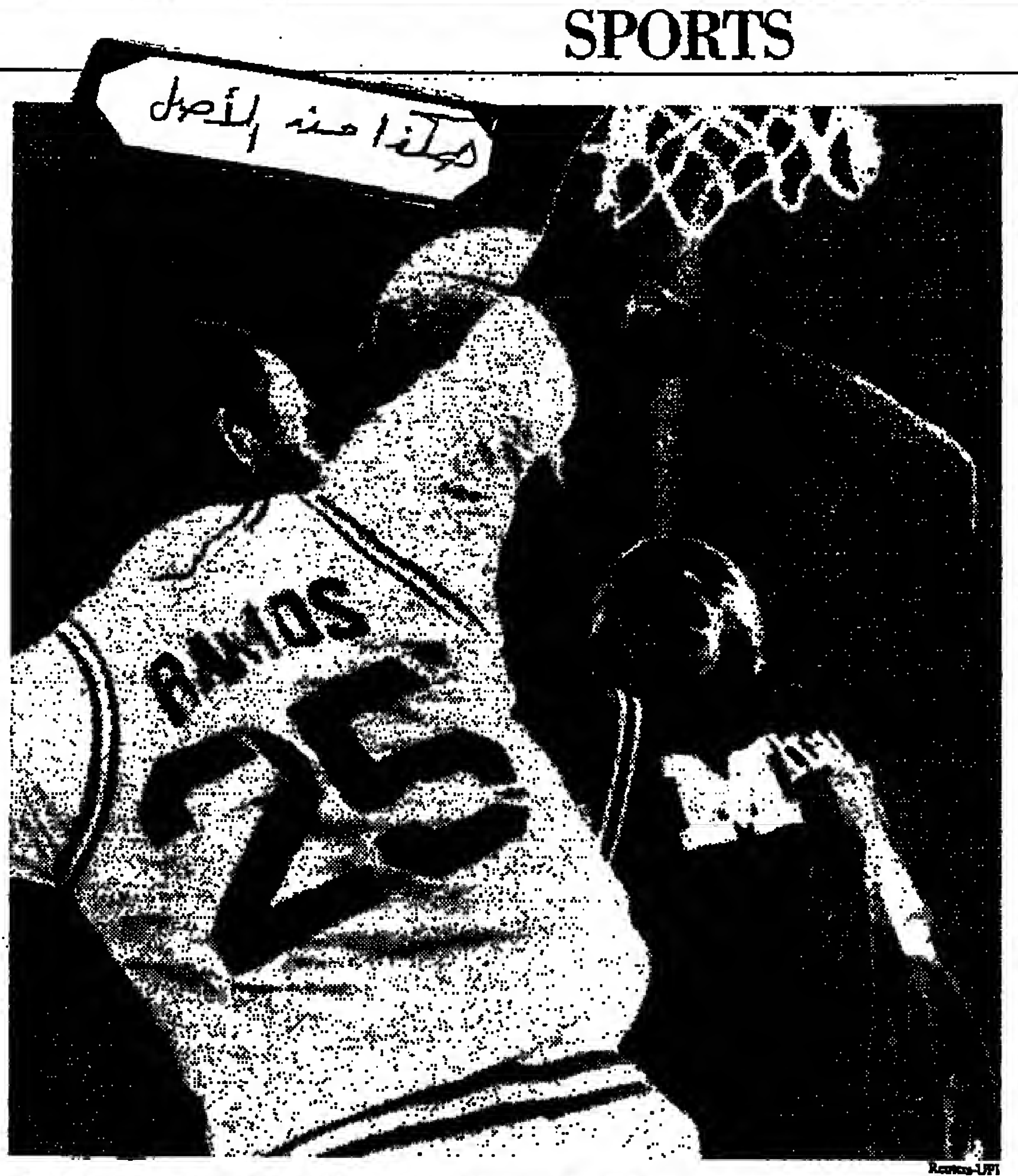
National Football League spokesman Joe Browne said Sanders, a true junior with a year of eligibility left, is being allowed into the April 23 draft because Oklahoma State is on National Collegiate Athletic Association probation and because he is leaving school with the blessing both of Coach Pat Jones and athletic director Myron Roderick.

Miami's Quarterback Turning Pro

CORAL GABLES, Florida (AP) — Quarterback Steve Walsh said Tuesday that he would turn pro and skip his final year of eligibility at the University of Miami. Walsh said he had nearly accomplished his goals to win a national championship, "become the best player I could be" and obtain a finance degree. He said he hasn't heard from any teams and hasn't picked an agent yet.

Israelis Beat Greeks in Basketball

MUNICH (AP) — Former U.S. All-American Kevin Magee keyed a second-half comeback that led Maccabi Tel Aviv to a 99-86 victory over Aris Thessalonika and into the championship game of the European Final Four club basketball tournament Tuesday night.



Reuters-UPI

Michigan's Rumeal Robinson tries for an opening netward against Ramon Ramos of Seton Hall.

Michigan Holds On In Overtime, 80-79, For First NCAA Title

By Ken Denlinger

Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — A Michigan team accused of underachieving the last several seasons won U.S. college basketball's biggest prize Monday night in courageous fashion.

Knocked groggy by an intrepid Seton Hall rally in regulation time, down halfway through the first National Collegiate Athletic Association championship overtime since 1963, the Wolverines prevailed, 80-79, on a pair of Rumeal Robinson foul shots with three seconds left.

"I'm the happiest man alive," yelled Coach Steve Fisher, after going 6-0 on an interim basis and winning Michigan's first NCAA basketball title. He replaced Bill Frieder, who shifted to Arizona State just before the tournament.

Robinson, a guard, scored the winning points but it was Glen Rice who carried the Wolverines. With 31 points Monday and 184 in the tournament, the 6-foot-7 (2.01-meter) marksman broke a 24-year-old record for total production and was named most outstanding player. The mark of 177 points was set by Princeton's Bill Bradley, who is now a U.S. senator from New Jersey.

Late in the second half, the Wolverines were pulling ahead, seemingly able to coast home. A Rice three-pointer gave Michigan a 10-point lead with 8:20 left.

But Seton Hall had come too far too fast to fall too swiftly.

Their rally started with Michigan taking a 66-61 lead on Terry Mills' basket with 4:07 left. Then the John Morton Show began.

In all, Morton scored 35 points. Down the regulation stretch, he had nine of Seton Hall's final 10 points, including the three-pointer with 24 seconds left that ultimately caused overtime.

First, guard Gerald Greene saved the ball from going out of bounds by swatting it to Morton near halfcourt, from where Morton proceeded to a jam.

Andrew Gaze caused a Michigan turnover and Morton hit a 15-footer. On the next possession, Morton slipped inside the defense for the basket that gave Seton Hall a 67-66 lead with 2:01 left.

With a minute left, Rice hit an off-balance three-pointer with a Pirate flying toward his face to give Michigan the lead at 69-68. Sean Higgins sank two foul shots for the Wolverines and Morton hit a three-pointer to tie matters. Rice had the final shot of regulation, an off-balance 17-footer, but barely missed.

"I was shocked I missed the shot," Rice said. "I felt I was very much open and once I released it, I felt it was going in. It took a couple of bad bounces and fell off the rim. That's the breaks you get sometimes."

In the extra period, Seton Hall gave Michigan the opening it needed when Greene missed the first shot of a one-and-one with 1:17 left and Seton Hall ahead, 79-76. The Pirates had one final chance to win it, as Ramon Ramos threw an inbounds pass the length of the court to Daryll Walker with three seconds left, but Walker's shot bounced off the backboard.

Fisher's team had taken command early and fairly in regulation. They won by scoring the game's final four points and holding the Pirates scoreless the last 2:37.

Ironically, Seton Hall's last decent shot was an airball from about 10 feet by near-hero Morton with nine seconds left.

Robinson was fouled by Greene with three seconds remaining and Seton Hall tried to unnerve him with a timeout before his first try.

Robinson swished it. Confident, he raised his right arm and embraced Mike Griffin. Then he swished the game-winner.

"I just saw (Robinson) penetrate and I tried to cut him off," Greene said of the critical foul. "We both collided and the official called the foul."

Fisher was confident Robinson would make both shots to win the Wolverines' first national basketball championship.

"We were down one against Wisconsin," Fisher said, recalling a Big Ten game during the regular season. "Rumeal went to the line with seven seconds to go and missed. The next day, he started a period of about two weeks straight of coming in an hour early and shooting about 200 free throws."

As expected, neither team gave away any quarter. Seton Hall's Greene perhaps was still feeling the sting of a Rice elbow to his throat when he missed a three-pointer in the first half.

Seton Hall chose to shoot from three-point range, but made just seven of 23 tries. Gaze and Morton were a combined five-for-17 from long range.

Each team used a variety of players on the best shooter for the opposition. Three Pirates chased Rice — and Rice was one of those who tailed Gaze, the Australian Olympian.

Michigan quickly increased its five-point advantage at the start of the second half, starting when Mills blocked Walker's shot at one end and scored on a short turnaround at the other.

Ramos followed with a tough layup and foul shot, but Michigan kept pouring it on. Rice scored on a jumper and Loy Vaught on a layup that began with a terrific save by Rice.

Flying out of bounds, Rice flicked the ball half the length of the court to Robinson, who passed to Mills. Vaught had an uncontested layup, so Mills fed him the ball. That gave the Wolverines a 43-35 lead with 17:55 left.

It would get worse before it got better for the Pirates.

Michigan kept hitting and Seton Hall continued cold; and Robinson stretched the lead to 12 points, 51-39, on a baseline drive and behind-the-head dunk with 14 minutes left.

But very soon, Seton Hall acted as though it had the Wolverines right where it wanted. The Pirates got to the final game by overcoming several deficits, an 18-pointer against Duke Saturday being one of them.

They came agonizingly close this time.

"We're never going down without a fight," Walker said. "We just keep playing hard. You have to go out and beat us because we're not going to give up."

"We showed people a lot," Ramos said. "No one expected us to get this far. They didn't think we were going to get here."

Revelry Turns Ugly Back at the Campus

The Associated Press

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — About 10,000 campus and city revelers swarmed into the streets after Michigan's victory Monday and turned a university celebration into a frenzy of destruction.

Police took until 2:30 A.M. to disperse the mob, making eight arrests, said Lt. Craig Roderick. At least one car was overturned, numerous windows were smashed, street signs were torn down and the pavement was littered with glass from broken beer bottles.

Simply Outstanding

Wolverines' Rice Brings It All Home

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Whether he was in the lane on the move or firing from long range, Rice was nice.

Glen Rice, the fluid Michigan forward, had 31 points in Michigan's overtime victory over Seton Hall. He broke Bill Bradley's single-season scoring record in NCAA tournament games.

"I think overall it's a great individual achievement," Rice said, "but I feel I owe most of the credit to my teammates and coaches."

Here's what Rice accomplished, in addition to the NCAA tournament scoring record:

- He shot 57.3 percent from the field in the tournament and made 55 percent of his 3-pointers.
- He concluded his Michigan career with a Big Ten-record 2,442 points.
- His 31 points Monday came against four different defenders who dogged him all over the court. He made five 3-pointers, four in the second half.
- He led Michigan with 11 rebounds.

"He's a tremendous, tremendous player," his coach, Steve Fisher said. "I think the way he plays — all-out effort all the time, in practice as well as the games — carries over to everybody else."

"The most important thing was I kept moving without the ball and got myself into position to get the ball for an open shot," Rice said.

Reuters-UPI

Glen Rice, left, the MVP winner, joins Rumeal Robinson.

Women's Steroid Use Cited at U.S. Hearing

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEWARK, Delaware — A prominent American track coach has said that as many as 20 women on the U.S. track and field team at the Seoul Olympics "probably" used anabolic steroids during training.

In testimony Monday before a U.S. Senate hearing on steroid abuse, Pat Connolly, a former Olympic athlete and a coach since 1970, said steroid use by U.S. Olympic athletes had been increasing for about 30 years.

She added that she believed 15 of the 50 U.S. women on the 1984 Olympic team used steroids in training, and that at least 40 percent of the 49 women on the U.S. team that competed in South Korea had trained with them.

Evelyn Ashford, the top U.S. female sprinter for much of the last decade, also testified, saying she knew of at least two U.S. female gold medalists who had used steroids in training. She declined to identify them.

Connolly, Ashford, and eight other witnesses appeared before Senator Joseph Biden, a Delaware Democrat and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, at the hearing at the University of Delaware.

Biden said he expected to hold further hearings for a bill that would make it illegal to use the mail for the distribution of steroids or to use the mail or telephone to solicit the sale of steroids.

Connolly criticized U.S. drug-testing programs, saying they had done little to dissuade athletes from using drugs.

She cited the U.S. Olympic Committee's 1983 drug-testing program, which the committee contends was put in place to familiarize athletes with testing procedures of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The 75 athletes who tested positive, according to the committee, were not penalized.

Connolly also said that the program had allowed U.S. athletes "to find better ways to keep from being detected by official testing."

Mike Moran, a spokesman for the committee, denied the charge, saying, "No one at the USOC can be accused of aiding or abetting American athletes."

Connolly was also critical of The Athletics Congress, the U.S. governing body for track and field, saying that its current investigation of drug use in the sport was "like asking Dracula to protect the blood bank."

■ 'Horse' Steroid Charge

Tim Bethune, a former sprinter, has told a Canadian inquiry that Ben Johnson's doctor gave him "horse medicine" to augment a 1985 training program, The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

Bethune, 27, said Monday that Dr. Jamie Astaphan promised to put him on the same drug program as Johnson, then supplied steroid tablets from a bottle labeled "Winstrol V — For veterinary use only."

Winstrol V is a brand name for stanozolol, the anabolic steroid that cost Johnson a gold medal in Seoul. It is most commonly used in race horses.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NCAA Championship

MICHIGAN

	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Rice	42	12-25	2-2	1-11	0	2	31
Mills	34	4-8	0-0	3-6	2	2	8
Vaught	26	4-8	0-0	2-7	0	2	8
Griffin	17	0-0	0-0	2-4	3	4	0
Robinson	43	6-13	9-10	1-3	11	2	21
Higgins	27	3-10	3-4	2-9	2	3	10
Hughes	25	1-1	0-0	0-2	0	2	2
Calip	11	0-2	0-0	0-0	1	3	0
Team				1-3			
Totals	225	30-67	14-16	12-45	19	20	80

SETON HALL

	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Gaze	39	1-5	2-2	2-3	3	3	5
Walker	39	5-9	3-4	3-11	1	2	13
Ramos	33	4-9	1-1	0-5	1	2	9
Greene	43	5-13	1-3	0-5	5	3	13
Morton	37	11-26	9-10	1-4	3	3	35
Cooper	14	0-0	0-0	0-2	0	1	0
Avent	11	1-2	0-0	1-3	1	0	2
Volcy	7	0-0	0-2	0-1	0	2	0
Wigington	2	1-1	0-0	0-0	0	1	2
Team				2-2			
Totals	225	28-65	16-22	9-36	14	17	79

Michigan 37 34 9—80

Seton Hall 32 39 8—79

3-point goals—Michigan 6-16 (Rice 4-12, Higgins 1-4), Seton Hall 7-23 (Morton 4-12, Greene 2-5, Gaze 1-5, Walker 0-1). A— 39,187.

NCAA Leaders

The aggregate leaders of the 1989 NCAA basketball tournament:

Scoring

Player, Team	G	Pts	Avg
Glen Rice, Michigan	6	184	30.7
John Morton, Seton Hall	6	114	19.0
Danny Ferry, Duke	5	111	22.2
Richard Morgan, Virginia	4	106	26.5
Nick Anderson, Illinois	5	102	20.4

Rebounding

Player, Team	G	Reb	Avg
Daryll Walker, Seton Hall	6	58	9.7
Loy Vaught, Michigan	6	48	8.0
Nick Anderson, Illinois	5	46	9.2
Moses Scurry, UNLV	4	41	10.3
Ramon Ramos, Seton Hall	6	41	6.8

Assists

Player, Team	G	Ast	Avg
Rumeal Robinson, Michigan	6	56	9.3
John Crotty, Virginia	4	39	9.8
Sherman Douglas, Syracuse	4	32	8.0
Steve Bucknall, N. Carolina	3	28	9.3
Quin Snyder, Duke	5	28	5.6

NCAA Tournament

EAST REGIONAL

First Round

Minnesota 86, Kansas State 75

Siena 80, Stanford 78

West Virginia 84, Tennessee 68

Duke 90, South Carolina State 69

North Carolina State 81, South Carolina 66

Iowa 87, Rutgers 73

Georgetown 50, Princeton 49

Notre Dame 81, Vanderbilt 65

Second Round

Duke 70, West Virginia 63

Minnesota 80, Siena 67

Georgetown 81, Notre Dame 74

North Carolina State 102, Iowa 96, 2OT

Semifinals

Duke 87, Minnesota 70

Georgetown 69, North Carolina State 61

Championship

Duke 85, Georgetown 77

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

First Round

Louisiana Tech 83, La Salle 74

Oklahoma 72, East Tennessee State 71

Virginia 100, Providence 97

Middle Tennessee State 97, Florida State 83

Michigan 92, Xavier, Ohio 87

South Alabama 86, Alabama 84

North Carolina 93, Southern U. 79

UCLA 84, Iowa State 74

Second Round

Oklahoma 124, Louisiana Tech 81

Virginia 104, Middle Tennessee State 88

Michigan 91, South Alabama 82

North Carolina 88, UCLA 81

Semifinals

Virginia 86, Oklahoma 80

Michigan 92, North Carolina 87

Championship

Michigan 102, Virginia 65

MIDWEST REGIONAL

First Round

Louisville 76, Arkansas-Little Rock 71

Arkansas 120, Loyola Marymount 101

Illinois 77, McNeese State 71

Ball State 68, Pittsburgh 64

Syracuse 104, Bucknell 81

Colorado St. 68, Florida 46

Missouri 85, Creighton 69

Texas 76, Georgia Tech 70

Second Round

Illinois 72, Ball State 60

Louisville 93, Arkansas 84

Missouri 108, Texas 89

Syracuse 65, Colorado State 50

Semifinals

Illinois 83, Louisville 69

Syracuse 83, Missouri 80

Championship

Illinois 89, Syracuse 86

WEST REGIONAL

First Round

Arizona 94, Robert Morris 60

Clemson 83, St. Mary's, Calif. 70

Nevada-Las Vegas 68, Idaho 56

DePaul 66, Memphis State 63

Evansville 94, Oregon State 90, OT

Seton Hall 60, Southwest Missouri State 51

Indiana 99, George Mason 85

Texas-El Paso 85, Louisiana State 74

Second Round

Nevada-Las Vegas 85, DePaul 70

Arizona 94, Clemson 68

Seton Hall 87, Evansville 73

Indiana 92, Texas-El Paso 69

Semifinals

Seton Hall 78, Indiana 65

Nevada-Las Vegas 68, Arizona 67

Championship

Seton Hall 84, Nevada-Las Vegas 61

THE FINAL FOUR

Semifinals

Seton Hall 95, Duke 78

Michigan 83, Illinois 81

Championship

Michigan 80, Seton Hall 79, OT

NCAA Championships

1989 — Michigan 80, Seton Hall 79, OT

1988 — Kansas 83, Oklahoma 79

1987 — Indiana 74, Syracuse 73

1986 — Louisville 72, Duke 69

1985 — Villanova 66, Georgetown 64

1984 — Georgetown 84, Houston 75

1983 — North Carolina State 54, Houston 52

1982 — North Carolina 63, Georgetown 62

1981 — Indiana 63, North Carolina 50

1980 — Louisville 59, UCLA 54

1979 — Michigan State 75, Indiana State 64

1978 — Kentucky 94, Duke 88

1977 — Marquette 67, North Carolina 59

1976 — Indiana 86, Michigan 68

1975 — UCLA 92, Kentucky 85

1974 — North Carolina State 76, Marquette 64

1973 — UCLA 87, Memphis State 66

1972 — UCLA 81, Florida State 76

1971 — UCLA 68, Villanova 62

1970 — UCLA 80, Jacksonville 69

1969 — UCLA 92, Purdue 72

1968 — UCLA 78, North Carolina 55

1967 — UCLA 79, Dayton 64

1966 — Texas Western 72, Kentucky 65

1965 — UCLA 91, Michigan 80

1964 — UCLA 98, Duke 83

1963 — Loyola, Ill. 60, Cincinnati 58, OT

1962 — Cincinnati 71, Ohio State 59

1961 — Cincinnati 70, Ohio State 65, OT

1960 — Ohio State 75, California 55

1959 — California 71, West Virginia 70

1958 — Kentucky 84, Seattle 72

1957 — North Carolina 54, Kansas 53, 3OT

1956 — San Francisco 83, Iowa 71

1955 — San Francisco 77, La Salle 63

1954 — La Salle 92, Bradley 76

1953 — Indiana 69, Kansas 68

1952 — Kansas 80, St. John's 63

1951 — Kentucky 68, Kansas State 58

1950 — CCNY 71, Bradley 68

1949 — Kentucky 46, Oklahoma State 36

1948 — Kentucky 58, Baylor 42

1947 — Holy Cross 58, Oklahoma 47

1946 — Oklahoma A&M 43, North Carolina 40

1945 — Oklahoma A&M 49, NYU 45

1944 — Utah 42, Dartmouth 40, OT

1943 — Wyoming 46, Georgetown 34

1942 — Stanford 53, Dartmouth 38

1941 — Wisconsin 39, Washington State 34

1940 — Indiana 60, Kansas 42

1939 — Oregon 46, Ohio State 34

HOCKEY

NHL Leaders

SCORING

(Games played, goals, assists, points, penalties in minutes)

	Gm	G	A	Pts	Pim
Lemieux, Pgh	76	85	114	199	100
Gretzky, LA	78	54	114	168	26
Yzerman, Det	80	65	90	155	61
Nicholls, LA	79	70	80	150	96
Brown, Pgh	68	49	66	115	118
Coffey, Pgh	75	30	83	113	193
Mullen, Cgy	79	51	59	110	16
Kurri, Edm	76	44	58	102	69
Carson, Edm	80	49	51	100	36
Robitaille, LA	78	46	52	98	65

GOALTENDERS

(Minutes played, goals against, shut-outs, average. Empty-net goals in parentheses)

	MP	GA	SO	Avg.
Roy	2744	113	4	2.47
Hayward	2091	101	1	2.90
Montreal (4)	4849	218	5	2.70
Vernon	2938	130	0	2.65
Wamsley	1927	95	2	2.96
Calgary (1)	4871	226	2	2.78
Weeks	2056	102	0	2.98
McLean	2477	127	4	3.08
Vancouver (11)	4856	253	4	3.13
Lemelin	2392	120	0	3.01
Moog	2482	133	1	3.22
Boston (3)	4882	256	1	3.15
Peeters	1854	88	4	2.85
Malarchuk	2428	141	1	3.48
Washington (2)	4865	259	6	3.19
Casey	2961	151	1	3.06
Takko	1603	93	0	3.48
Minnesota (9)	4642	278	1	3.42
Millen	3019	170	6	3.38
Riendeau	1842	108	0	3.52
St.Louis (7)	4871	285	6	3.51
Hextall	3756	202	0	3.23
Philadelphia (5)	4854	285	0	3.52
Sidorkiewicz	2635	133	4	3.03
Liut	2006	142	1	4.25
Hartford (5)	4835	298	5	3.68
Puppa	1908	107	1	3.36
Cloutier	1786	108	0	3.63
Buffalo (4)	4853	299	2	3.74
Ranford	1509	88	1	3.50
Fuhr	3341	213	1	3.83
Edmonton (5)	4868	306	2	3.78
Vanbiesbrouck	3207	197	0	3.69
Froese	1621	102	1	3.78
NY Rangers (8)	4844	307	1	3.80
Hanlon	2092	124	1	3.56
Stefan	2499	167	0	4.01
Detroit (7)	4874	316	1	3.89
Burke	3590	230	3	3.84
New Jersey (10)	4873	325	3	4.00
Hrudey	2800	183	0	3.92
NY Islanders (8)	4832	325	0	4.04
Chevrier	1573	92	0	3.51
Pang	1644	120	0	4.38
Chicago (6)	4874	335	0	4.12
Healy	2699	192	0	4.27
Los Angeles (11)	4854	335	1	4.14
Bester	2460	156	2	3.80
Wregget	1888	139	0	4.42
Toronto (6)	4846	342	2	4.23
Tugnutt	1367	82	0	3.60
Gosselin	2064	146	0	4.24
Quebec (3)	4841	342	0	4.24
Barrasso	2406	162	0	4.04
Young	1158	92	0	4.80
Pittsburgh (5)	4844	349	0	4.32
Essensa	1102	68	1	3.70
Reddick	2109	144	0	4.10
Winnipeg (9)	4888	355	2	4.36

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	—
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Toronto	1	0	1.000	—
Detroit	0	0	.000	½
New York	0	0	.000	½
Boston	0	1	.000	1
Milwaukee	0	1	.000	1

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	1	0	1.000	—
California	0	0	.000	½
Chicago	0	0	.000	½
Minnesota	0	0	.000	½
Texas	0	0	.000	½
Kansas City	0	1	.000	1
Seattle	0	1	.000	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	0	0	.000	½
Montreal	0	0	.000	½
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	½
Pittsburgh	0	0	.000	½
St. Louis	0	1	.000	1

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	—
San Francisco	1	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	0	0	.000	½
Houston	0	0	.000	½
Los Angeles	0	1	.000	1
San Diego	0	1	.000	1

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 000 002 100 00—4 10 2

Baltimore 000 102 000 01—5 12 0

Clemens, L.Smith (8), Murphy (9), Stanley (9), Smithson (11) and Gedman; Schmidt, Hickey (7), Holton (7) and Tettleton. W—Holton, 1-0. L—Stanley, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Greenwell (1). Baltimore, C.Ripken (1).

Toronto 010 200 100—4 10 0

Kansas City 000 000 300—3 9 0

Key, Ward (7), Henke (9) and Whitt; Gubicza, Gordon (8) and Boone. W—Key, 1-0. L—Gubicza, 0-1. Sv—Henke (1).

Milwaukee 000 010 000—1 5 1

Cleveland 002 000 00x—2 8 0

August and Surhoff; Swindell, Jones (9) and Allanson. W—Swindell, 1-0. L—August, 0-1. Sv—Jones (1).

Seattle 000 011 000—2 5 1

Oakland 102 000 00x—3 5 1

Langston and Valle; Stewart, Nelson (6), Honeycutt (8), Eckersley (8) and Steinbach. W—Stewart, 1-0. L—Langston, 0-1. Sv—Eckersley (1). HR—Oakland, McGwire (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 200 110 000—4 5 2

Cincinnati 032 000 00x—5 10 3

Belcher, Morgan (3), Crews (4), Horton (7) and Scioscia; Jackson, Dibble (6), Franco (8) and Reed. W—Jackson, 1-0. L—Belcher, 0-1. Sv—Franco (1). HRs—Los Angeles, Gibson (1). Cincinnati, O'Neill (1).

St. Louis 003 000 010—4 6 0

New York 204 100 01x—8 13 1

Magrane, Costello (4), DiPino (6), Dayley (7), Worrell (8) and Pena; Gooden, Aase (8) and Carter. W—Gooden, 1-0. L—Magrane, 0-1. Sv—Aase (1). HRs—St. Louis, Guerrero (1). New York, Johnson (1).

San Francisco 200 000 300—5 10 0

San Diego 110 100 000—3 8 0

Reuschel, Lefferts (7), LaCoss (8) and Kennedy, Manwaring (7); Show, Leiper (7), Harris (8) and Santiago. W—Reuschel, 1-0. L—Show, 0-1. Sv—LaCoss (1). HRs—San Francisco, Mitchell (1). San Diego, Santiago (1).

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

American League

OAKLAND—Optioned Jim Corsi, pitcher, to Tacoma, Pacific Coast League. Sent Matt Sinatra, catcher, outright to Tacoma.

National League

CHICAGO—Put Damon Berryhill, catcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 29. Optioned Lloyd McClendon, catcher, to Iowa, American Association. Purchased contracts of Rick Wrona, catcher, and Domingo Ramos, infielder, from Iowa.

HOUSTON—Extended contract of Mike Scott, pitcher, for two years through 1991. Claimed Eric Yelding, infielder, on waivers from the Chicago Cubs. Put Dave Meads, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Optioned Blaise Isley, pitcher, to Osceola, Florida State League, and Louie Meadows, outfielder, and Carl Nichols, catcher-infielder, to Tucson, Pacific Coast League.

LOS ANGELES—Put Chris Jones, pitcher, on waivers.

NEW YORK—Put Mark Carreon, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Signed Don Aase, pitcher, to one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Put Juan Samuel, outfielder, and Tom Nieto, catcher, on 15-day disabled list.

PITTSBURGH—Put Gary Redus, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list retroactive to March 27.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Don Heinkel, pitcher, to one-year contract. Purchased Jim Lindeman, infielder, from Louisville, American Association. Optioned Matt Kinzer and Rod Booker, pitchers, and Todd Zeile, catcher, to Louisville.

SAN DIEGO—Purchased contract of Gary Green, outfielder, from Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League. Put Eric Nolte, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list, and Shane Mack, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

N.Y. JETS—Signed Ken O'Brien, quarterback, to three-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Put Shawn Beals, wide receiver-kicker, on waivers.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA—Named Frank Busch swimming coach.

BALL STATE—Said that Rick Majerus, basketball coach, has resigned to accept same position at Utah.

BROCKPORT STATE—Named Kris Shanley assistant softball coach.

HUNTER—Named Brendan Quinn lacrosse coach and said that lacrosse would upgrade from club status to Division III in 1990. Named Matthew Brokaw women's tennis coach.

INDIANA—Named Jeff Huber diving coach.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Named Dick Bestwick adviser for athletics for the eight branches of the University of South Carolina.

TENNESSEE—Named Wade Houston basketball coach and said that he agreed to a five-year contract.

WASHINGTON—Named Lynn Nance basketball coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Recalled Randy McKay, right wing, from Adirondack, American Hockey League. Sent Brent Fedyk, right wing, and John Mokosak, defenseman, to Adirondack.

N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Jeff Bloemberg, defenseman, to Denver, International Hockey League.

QUEBEC—Recalled Bob Mason, goaltender, from Halifax, AHL.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Rod Brind'amour, center.

VANCOUVER—Recalled Ron Stern, forward, from Milwaukee, IHL.

OBSERVER

Some Sincerity, Please

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A fool takes the world at face value. As a result, he and his money are soon parted. Why this is bad is hard to say. People being parted from their money often seems to be what the United States, as the commercials say, is all about.

In fact, when people and their money are not parting at a fierce pace, Wall Street weeps and economists foresee misery until millions resume the fools' readiness to be parted from their money. "Shop Until You Drop," urges a popular bumper sticker extolling the joys of parting from money.

Weighing this evidence, a fool — he takes the world at face value, remember — will say, "America is a fool's paradise."

If he does, however, he had better make sure he is wearing a fool's cap, bell-tipped kewpie shoes and a Jack of Hearts doublet. This will assure everybody that he is a professional who says fool things only to entertain us and that he really knows better, and is, therefore, underneath his merryman suit, just as serious as the rest of us.

□

If, on the other hand, our fool says, "Logic proves that America is a fool's paradise," and appears to believe it — *to really believe it!* — he receives no mercy but only contempt and abuse.

The popular word for him is "cynic." What we mean by "cynic" is a person "who is down on everything," or "who never sees the good in anybody."

Ambrose Bierce once defined cynicism as a "defect of vision which compels us to see the world as it is, instead of as it should be." Not surprisingly, Bierce is remembered today mostly for his "cynicism."

The problem of the cynic arises from a refusal to compromise. He has begun like all fools and children (which are the same thing) by taking the world at face value, only to be disillusioned by the inevitable discovery that the world is more complicated, more interesting and more treacherous than a perfect world ought to be.

There is a sort of folk wisdom about the importance of lowering the child's/fool's expectations before they cause dangerous loss of contact with reality.

"Your shoelace is untied," a 6-year-old says to his playmate, and laughs, crying "April fool!" when the playmate bends to look down.

The victim is taught that there are risks in taking the world at face value, that sometimes you can't trust your best friend, that gullibility can lead to humiliation. It's painful to be the butt of the joke. Later in life, the joke may be crueler; the laughter, betrayal; the price of gullibility, contempt.

□

Better to learn young that the world is not to be taken at face value. Better to be a little skeptical. Better to learn in childhood to live by a few old saws, even though they may be of dubious validity.

Somebody who learns at age 6 that "A fool and his money are soon parted" has a chance, for better or worse, of growing up to be another Joseph P. Kennedy, who, when asked what made him take his vast winnings out of the stock market before the crash of 1929, replied, "Only a fool holds out for top dollar."

Such wisdom often saves its possessor from falling prey in later life to the despicable charge of "cynicism." It does so by preparing him to confront life in the "sincere" mode so highly respected in the United States.

The "sincere" person is neither fool nor cynic. He knows the world is not always perfect. Not always. The "always" is a vital qualifier if you are a "sincere" person, because it allows for the possibility that sometimes the world is, indeed, perfect.

□

To be "sincere" is, among other things, to believe in the possibility of life's perfect moments, and it is this belief that keeps scientists toiling in that laboratory, poets slaving at the typewriter, young people treading to the marriage altar and television commercials pouring through the parlor.

Yes, the world may be flawed, but things can still be perfect once in a while if we keep our eye upon the doughnut and not upon the hole.

Fools and cynics are our romantics, either childish or disillusioned. Sincerity, as sincere people say, is where it's at. Thus the wisdom of the advice in the Flanders and Swann song: Always be sincere, whether you mean it or not.

New York Times Service

Wertmuller on Love in the Time of AIDS

By Jeannie Park

NEW YORK — What is Lina Wertmuller's next film about?

Says the publicist: "One of the most potent and controversial topics of our generation."

Says the Italian production company: "A frantic search for truth."

Says the leading man, Rutger Hauer: "A man going through a process of change."

Says the director: "The intervention of the media on the delicate human body."

No one is telling it straight, so read the script: The film is about AIDS.

Wertmuller has tried to hide her film behind a veil of vague phrases for fear it will become branded as "the AIDS movie."

To be fair, although AIDS is certainly the hottest issue in the film, it is not the only issue. The film also explores such timeless themes as love, money, marriage and, to use one of the director's favorite phrases, "the mass neurosis caused by the mass media."

For two weeks earlier this year, before moving on to Paris, Vienna, London and Rome, the provocative Italian filmmaker and her international cast grappled with these topics as they began shooting in New York.

High above the city streets, behind the soaring arched windows of One Times Square, Wertmuller's story unfolds. Called "Crystal or Ash, Fire or Wind, as Long as It's Love" (Wertmuller has a penchant for long titles; her last film was called "Summer Night With Greek Profile, Almond Eyes and Scent of Basil"), it follows an American reporter in Paris named John.

John, played by Hauer, is pretending to have AIDS in order to record society's reactions to the illness. His investigation takes an ironic turn when he discovers he may actually be infected with the virus.

To protect his wife, Joelle, played by Nastassja Kinski, he flees to New York, where he blackmails the millionaire Mrs. Colber, played by Faye Dunaway, to raise money for AIDS research.

With the help of a translator — and using the acronym AIDS as little as possible — Wertmuller explains why she has spent two and a half years working on this script.

As her alto voice flows effusively in Italian. "I am surrounded by the facts of life," she says. "And some themes stimulate a story that must be told." As concern about AIDS intensified, she was struck by the media's power to mold public perceptions. "The media can create in two hours disasters or miracles."

Wertmuller contends that after word leaked into the press that her film would deal with AIDS, her cameras were shooed away from several New York sidewalks.

Lina Wertmuller directing a gun-toting Rutger Hauer in "Crystal or Ash, Fire or Wind, as Long as It's Love."

"Can there be a greater psychosis?" she asks, a look of disbelief growing behind her white glasses.

Wertmuller is accustomed to controversy. After the release of "Swept Away" and "Seven Beauties" in 1975 and 1976, respectively, some critics hailed her as the most exciting and brilliant talent around, while others declared her overrated and perverse.

The furor subsided as she produced several critical and box-office flops in a row, including "A Joke of Destiny" (1983) and "Summer Night" (1987).

These failures did not persuade her to rethink her brash filmmaking style. "My first customer is myself. When I tell a story I like, I can sleep easy. I am sorry when audiences do not like it, but I have no choice."

The Italian culture, Wertmuller feels, "has a predisposition toward creative art." Why then, has she left Italy to film in New York? And since she calls her English "disgusting," why is she making her fourth English film?

"The story dictates it. I follow my characters," she says. As a reminder of home, she wears two watches: One is set for New York, the other counts the minutes in her native Rome.

The Dutch-born Hauer, who played a menacing humanoid in "Blade Runner," signed on with Wertmuller more than two years ago and helped shape the script.

His cold blue eyes, slicked-back hair and grim expression make him look like the Phantom of the Opera, but he rebuffs the suggestion that he is the quintessential tough.

"I have played three tough guys and 32 other characters," he protests. "This film is a very strong story about love. And I think I know something about that."

Hauer is filming a video autobiography to show the public how dreary moviemaking can be, but glamour abounds on this set.

In the posh penthouse office designed by the director's husband, Enrico Job, Dunaway is perched atop an ebony leather couch, wearing a sleek red dress and killer black heels. As the elegant, wealthy Mrs. Colber, Dunaway agrees that she is playing to type. "I was sort of getting away from that," she says, most notably in her portrayal of a drunk in "Barfly."

"I'm more interested in playing more natural women. I'm getting kind of bored with glamour. This role is a bit of a throwback."

In the dressing room next door is Kinski, who communicates with Wertmuller in fluent Italian.

Her character, Joelle, fights to stay with John even though he may have AIDS. The film, Kinski hopes, will convey the message that "it is absolutely wrong for people who are ill to be isolated."

She adds: "There are ways to live together; you just have to be careful. The only help there is is love. With it there is a life; but without it there isn't."

Jeannie Park, a New York-based writer who frequently reports on the entertainment scene, wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

Italian Stars Protest Hiring of Foreigners

Gina Lollobrigida, **Nino Manfredi**, **Raf Vallone** and other Italian screen stars have launched a campaign to reduce the number of foreign actors used in Italian film roles. "We have to defend ourselves," said Lollobrigida in Rome at a union meeting. To avoid technical difficulties, Italian directors often dub the voices of the actors after the film is shot, which makes it easy to use foreign actors.

□

Work begins this week on the **Jimmy Carter Memorial Park**, in Charlotte, North Carolina, neighborhood that the former president helped revive. He plans to be in town May 22 for the dedication of the park, situated near 14 houses constructed during the Jimmy Carter Work Project, a five-day volunteer building project in July 1987.

□

Bill Wyman of the Rolling Stones says he plans to start a family when he marries **Mandy Smith**, 19, in June. Wyman, 52, said from the Caribbean island of Antigua that he thinks he will "still be capable" of having children "for the next 20 years." His relationship with Smith drew widespread criticism when it began six years ago. Wyman divorced his first wife, Diana, in 1969, the year that Smith was born.

□

The West German director **Wim Wenders** is to replace the American **Francis Ford Coppola** as president of the Cannes Film Festival jury from May 11 to 23, organizers have announced. According to a statement, Coppola had to change his plans because of "professional commitments."

□

The Irish writer **Christopher Nolan**, who has been disabled since birth, may have his life story filmed by the Hollywood director **Steven Spielberg**. The 22-year-old author wrote his autobiography "Under the Eye of the Clock" with a "unicorn" stick strapped to his forehead; his mother cupped his chin in her hands as he reached laboriously for each letter on a specially adapted typewriter. Last year the book won the Whitbread Award, worth £20,000 (about $34,000). Confirming Spielberg's interest in buying the screen rights to his story, Nolan expressed delight: "I'm chuffed by the attention."

PERSONALS

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